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ABSTRACT

This report presents information on the experiences of three different Asian-American groups (Chinese, Japanese and Koreans) in the United States. Historical and geographic overviews of each group's country and a brief chronological history of each group's immigration and subsequent role in and influence on U.S. history are provided. Product and resource maps of each group's country of origin are included. Additional information provided deals with the cultural heritage of the three groups. Specific topics considered include social norms, verbal and nonverbal communication, music, literature, art and performing arts, and calligraphy. Differences between the groups in each of these areas are illustrated. (EB)

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ASIAN AMERICANS

CHINESE-AMERICANS
JAPANESE-AMERICANS
KOREAN-AMERICANS

RESOURCE MATERIAL

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ASIAN-AMERICAN ETHNIC STUDIES

Chinese-Americans
Japanese-Americans
Korean-Americans

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THE EXPERIENCE OF CHINESE-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CHINESE-AMERICANS

1820 The first Chinese immigrants arrived in the mainland United States between 1820-1840; There were about 10 who resided here.

1842 The British defeated China in the Opium War (1839-1842) and European involvement increased. Subsequently, these factors influenced Chinese to emigrate to America.

1844 The Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce (Sino-American Treaty) was signed between China and the United States. After ratification, in 1845, the treaty became effective.

1848 American ships arriving at Canton brought news that gold had been found in California. Soon thousands of poor farmers were speaking of Gun Sun, "a land of golden mountains."

1849 Over 50 farmers left homes and families for California. Each man dreamed of the wealth that he could bring home to share with his family as soon as the quick money could be made in "the land of golden mountains."

1850 Coolie traders illegally sent over 4,000 Chinese under violation of Chinese law. (China did not permit citizens to leave their country.)

1851 Chinese immigrants rapidly increased to 12,000. Mostly came from Kwangtung Province (Canton area) and wanted to work in gold mines.

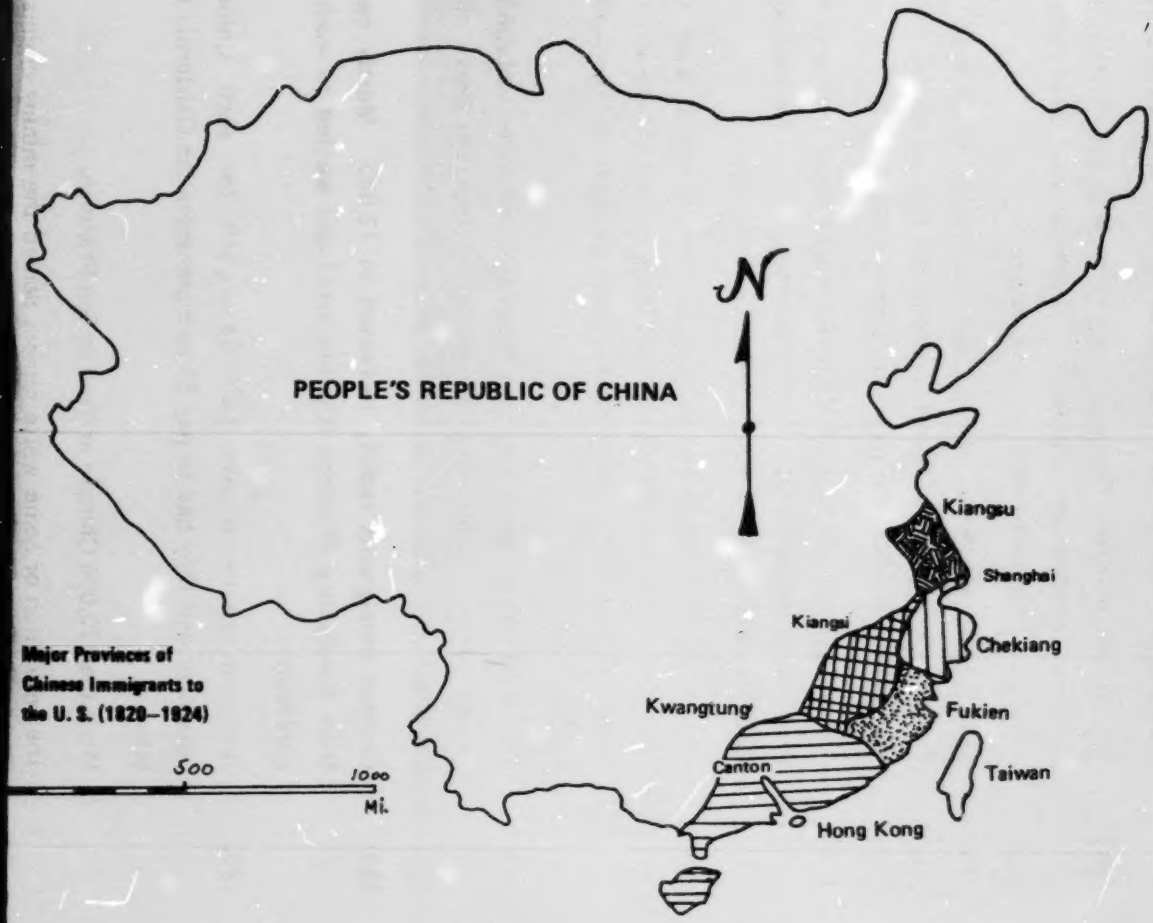
1852 American coolie traders paid $5 — $10 for each Chinese passenger and they had to pay $3 to mine under the California tax law.

More than 20,000 Chinese arrived in San Franciso.

The resolution of some white miners denied the mining claims of Chinese.

In Hawaii, the Royal Hawaii Agricultural Society imported Chinese farmers under contract of cheap labor.

1853 Only 4,470 Chinese came to the United States and about the same number left.


PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
N
Kiangsu
Shanghai
Kiangsi
Chekiang
Kwangtung
Fukien
Canton
Taiwan
Hong Kong
Major Provinces of Chinese Immigrants to the U. S. (1820–1924)
500
1000
Mi.

1854 The State Supreme Court of California passed the law prohibiting all colored people (all races except white race) to give any evidence in court against white people.

13,000 Chinese came to the United States.

1858 An American representative suggested to the Viceroy Tien-hsian Tan to protect the Chinese living in the United States, but the Viceroy said there were no reasons to protect those who left China without permission.

1859 The Chinese government legalized emigration after the Treaty of Tietsin with the United States and other foreign powers.

1860 Census — 34,933 Chinese resided in the United States.

Mongolians, Indians, and Negroes were excluded from public schools.

1861 New arrivals — 8,434 and departures — 3,594.

1862 The California legislature passed the law to protect free white laborers against Chinese coolie laborers.

1863 The Central Pacific Railroad Company began to recruit Chinese laborers, since white laborers failed to remain in the hardship of railroad construction.

1864 The Central Pacific Railroad Company recruited more Chinese because of their outstanding performance.

1868 The Burlingame Treaty added some reciprocal privileges to the previous Sino-American Treaty. (The right to reside and educate in both countries equally.)

Most Chinese went to work on farms and rendered household services, after white miners drove Chinese out of gold mines. The California law required a $20 per month tax on each foreign miner.

1869 In Utah, the Central Pacific Railroad met the Transcontinental Railroad. More than 10,000 Chinese laborers were unwanted after the completion of the railroad. (1863-1869.)

1870 Colorado welcomed Chinese immigrants to hasten the development by supplying the demand for cheap labor. Over 600 Chinese railroad workers took part in building portions of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. Over 200 Chinese were hired by the Houston and Texas Railroad. More than 70 Chinese were employed by a shoe factory in Massachusetts. Several hundred were employed by plantationers in the South.

Those Chinese who could not get jobs in cities began clothing businesses, laundries, and restaurants, which most disliked because of hard, hot, and manual work, at that time. Since the Chinese cuisine is one of the finest in the world, the Chinese restaurant business became a quick success all over the United States.

Census — 64,199 Chinese resided in the United States, mostly on the West Coast.

1871 A massacre of Chinese occurred in Los Angeles.

In Denver, Colorado, anti-Chinese riots occurred and many Chinese were killed.

Anti-Chinese riots became common after 1871. This one took place in Denver, Colorado.

1872 The International Workingmen's Association adopted a resolution of "... complete political and social equality for all, without distinction of sex, creed, color, or condition." However, this ideological principle failed to help the actual condition of Chinese immigrants and other minorities.

1875 The anti-Chinese movement was organized in California, Oregon, and Washington.

Finally, the Chinese government appointed an American-educated Chinese, Yung Wing, as Imperial Commissioner to the United States.

1876 Many Chinese were forced out of small towns in California, and some were violently attacked.

1877 Dennis Kearney who was the leader of the Workingman's Party of California was known for extreme racism toward non-white workers.

1879 The State Constitution of California adopted many discriminatory provisions against Chinese. Some of these were the prohibition of further immigration; the limiting of areas of Chinese residence; and also the deprivation of Chinese employment.

Congress passed a Chinese exclusion law, but President Hayes vetoed it, because the law contradicted the Sino-American Treaty of 1868 (Burlingame Treaty).

1880 Census — 105,465 Chinese lived in the United States.

White mobs destroyed all Chinese homes and business properties in Denver, Colorado.

1882 The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed by Congress. (This Act did not exclude the professional Chinese.)

1885 Over 30 Chinese were killed by white miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Many others were wounded and driven out of their homes.

1886 Several cities managed to drive out all Chinese residents. However, there were many respectable white citizens in San Francisco, Seattle, and Oregon City setting up organizations to protect the helpless Chinese.

1887 Only 10 Chinese came to the United States.

Gim Gon Lue (? — 1926), outstanding horticulturist, was naturalized and later won the Wilder Medal for his agricultural contribution.

1888 Congress barred the re-entry of Chinese laborers to the United States even if they left the country only temporarily.

1890 Census — 107,488 Chinese lived in the United States.

1892 Congress passed the Geary Act which extended the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 for another ten years. The law now required certificates of residence for Chinese living in the United States.

1893 The Chinese community raised a large sum of money to challenge the constitutionality of this residency requirement. The Supreme Court decided that Congress had the right to legislate expulsion of Chinese through executive orders.

1895 China was defeated by Japan. As a result, Japanese began controlling Taiwan (1895-1945).

1898 The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that a person born in the United States of Chinese parents is of American nationality by birth: In accordance with Chinese law such person could also be a Chinese national.

Hawaii was annexed as a territory of the United States.

1900 Chinese in Hawaii were also required to obtain certificates of residence.

The Supreme Court ruled that the wives and children of Chinese treaty merchants were entitled to enter the United States.

Census — 89,863 (15,602 less than the year of 1890.) This decrease indicated that there were more who died and departed than were born and immigrated.

1902 Columbia University established a Chinese department and library by the generous contribution of General Horace W. Carpenter and his Chinese servant Dean Lung.

1904 Congress passed another Chinese Exclusion Law for an indefinite period.

1905 In China, a nationwide boycott movement against American goods was instigated by the news of mistreatment of Chinese in the United States.

1908 Since many companies could not import Chinese, Japanese were substituted for Chinese labor. Soon Japanese became a new menance to white workers.

1910 Census — The number decreased to 71,531.

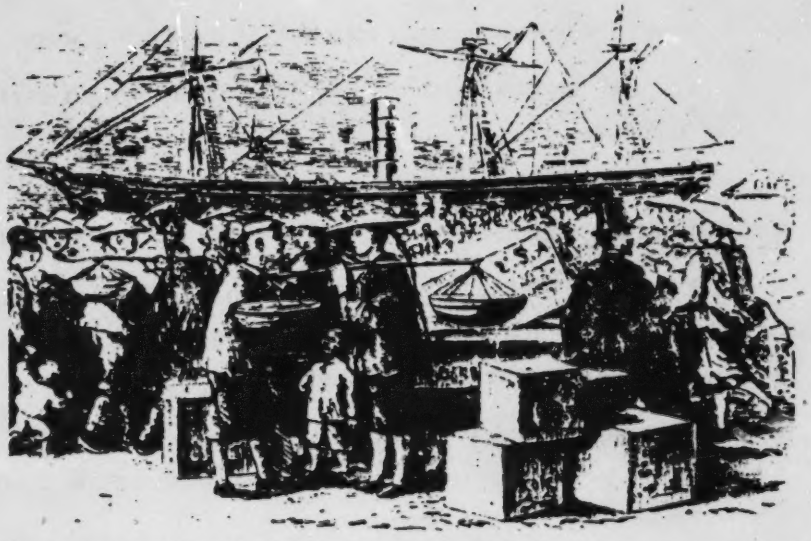
1912 Yung Wing, the earliest Chinese-American scholar and also the first Imperial Commissioner to the United States, died. His

American wife, Mary Louise Kellog had died in 1886. His autobiography is entitled: My Life in China and America.

1916 K. C. Li founded the Wah Chang Corporation, which became the world's largest tungsten refinery.

1920 Census — 61,639 (males: 53,791, females: 7,848) Chinese lived in the United States.

1921 Congress passed the Quota Act, essentially discouraging the immigration of southeastern Europeans to the United States.



On the docks of Hong Kong, Chinese immigrants prepare to board a ship bound for San Francisco, the big city of the Golden Mountains.

1924 6,992 Chinese professionals arrived in San Francisco.

"Tung Hwa," the Chinese hospital, was built by the Chinese community in San Francisco, because other hospital facilities were not always available to them.

Congress passed an immigration bill which gave Chinese and other Asians further hardships. Chinese wives of American citizens were not entitled to enter the United States.

1928 The Supreme Court of the United States ruled that a child born of Chinese parents on an American vessel on the high seas was not born in the United States. In a similar incident, the same Court ruled in 1872 that a child born of Irish parents on an American vessel could obtain U.S. citizenship.

One of the wealthiest Chinese-Americans, Joseph Shoong of the National Dollar Stores, Inc. in San Francisco, often contributed much of his wealth to worthy individuals and institutions. He founded the Joe Shoong Foundation which annually dispenses large sums of money to charitable enterprises in San Francisco.

1930 Census — 74,954 (males: 59,802, females: 15,152) Chinese lived in the United States.

1931 Japan invaded Manchuria.

1932 Japan invaded Shanghai. The United States and Chinese-Americans continued to support and render financial assistance to the Chinese government.

1934 After 1924 Act, less than one hundred Chinese teachers and ministers came to America with their wives and children.

1935 My Country and My People (by Lin Yutang) helped other Americans to understand China and the Chinese.

1937 Japan's aggression on North China caused alarm in the United States and several European countries.

1940 Census — 77,504 (males: 57,389, females: 20,115)

1941 President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on August 14. This indicated a definite step of the American and British governments moving toward collective sanctions against the aggressors.

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7.

1942 Japan became a common enemy of the United States, Korea, and China.

Chinese-Americans had to wear badges to be distinguished from Japanese-Americans.

1943 Congress repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act and established a quota of 105 Chinese immigrants per year. Chinese-Americans were now in a more favorable position than ever since Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

1945 The "War Bride" act was passed by Congress. This bill enabled wives and children of Chinese-American citizens to apply as non-quota immigrants.

1949 China was racked by Civil War. The established government of President Chiang Kai-Shek was under siege by Chinese Communists led by Mao Tse-Tung. Chiang and his army fled to Formosa, an island off the southeast cost of mainland China. The Nationalist government renamed the main island Taiwan and designated Taipei as the capital of the Republic of China.

Communist China officially discourages traditional ideologies.

The traditional ideologies such as Confucianism and Buddhism are still carried out in "Nationalist China" Taiwan.

1950 The total number of Chinese in the United States and Hawaii reached 150,005.

Betty Lee Sung published Mountain of Gold and Fifth Chinese Daughter.

1952 The McCarran-Walter Act came into effect. It removed the sex discrimination against Chinese women to immigrate. It also legalized the naturalization of Asians to become American citizens.

Mrs. Harry Truman gave the title "America's Mother of the Year" to Mrs. Toy Len Goon of Maine who lost her husband in 1940 and raised her eight children by operating a small laundry. Her children all received higher education and pursued successful careers in different professions.

1953 The Refugee Relief Act became effective.

1955 James Wong Howe won an Oscar for Cinematography.

1957 The Nobel Prize for physics was conferred on two scientists of Chinese descendant, Dr. Chen-ning Yang and Dr. Tsung-dao Lee.

1959 Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States.

1960 Hiram L. Fong was elected Hawaii's first Chinese-American senator to the United States.

Census — 237,292 Chinese living in the U.S. (Hawaii is included) (Male: 13,549 Female: 101,743) about 60% native born, 22,329 Chinese became citizens by naturalization.

Hiram L. Fong

1962 President J. F. Kennedy permitted the entry of Chinese refugees from Hong Kong. Their total number reached over 15,000 by the end of 1965. The President said, "It is time to correct the mistakes of the past and work toward a better future for all humanity."

1963 President J. F. Kennedy was assassinated.

1964 Ieoh Ming Pei, one of the best architects in the West, was chosen by Kennedy family to design the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library at Harvard University. Other significant accomplishments are Mile-High Center (Denver), Roosevelt Field Shopping Center (Long Island), and Kaps Bay Apartments (New York).

I. M Pei

1965 President Lyndon Johnson passed a new and more liberal immigration bill. Each country could send 20,000 immigrants of the annual quota.

1970 Census — 435,062 Chinese-Americans lived in the United States.
170,131 (California); 81,378 (New York);
52,039 (Hawaii); 14,474 (Illinois);
14,012 (Massachusetts); 9,201 (Washington);
9,233 (New Jersey); 7,635 (Texas);
7,053 (Pennsylvania); 6,520 (Maryland);
6,407 (Michigan); 5,305 (Ohio); and 1,747 (Georgia).

1972 President Richard M. Nixon visited Peking and met Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China. Many Chinese in the United States, particularly businessmen, who were politically inclined to the Republic of China (Taiwan) expressed dismay at the sudden change of American policy.

1973 A Consulate General of the Republic of China (Taiwan) was established in Atlanta, Georgia. (Jurisdiction: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky.)

1975 President Gerald Ford visited the People's Republic of China.

The Republic of China still claims to be the official government of all the Chinese people and was officially recognized until the United States and the United Nations policy began to change in 1971. In 1972, the United States did not oppose the entry of Red China (the People's Republic) into the United Nations. The United Nations then replaced Nationalist China with Red China as a member on the Security Council. President Nixon visited Red China in 1972 and opened negotiations that led to official recognition. President Ford visited Red China in 1975 to publically negotiate nuclear controls.

The following shows the immigration of Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan, refugees from mainland China, and also Chinese citizens in Southeast Asia each year.

Census — (Number immigrating to the United States.)

1965 . . . . . The total number of Chinese in the U.S. 337,175
1966 17,508
1967 25,096
1968 16,434
1969 20,893
1970 . . . . . 17,956 Total: 435,062
1971 17,622
1972 18,288
1973 17,347
1974 18,087
1975 . . . . . estimated number 20,000 Total: About 520,000

Estimated number in Atlanta . . .2,000

GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Mainland China covers half of the Asian Continent, an area of about 3,800,000 square miles. It is about he size of the United States. Over 60 percent of the land is a mile or more above sea level.

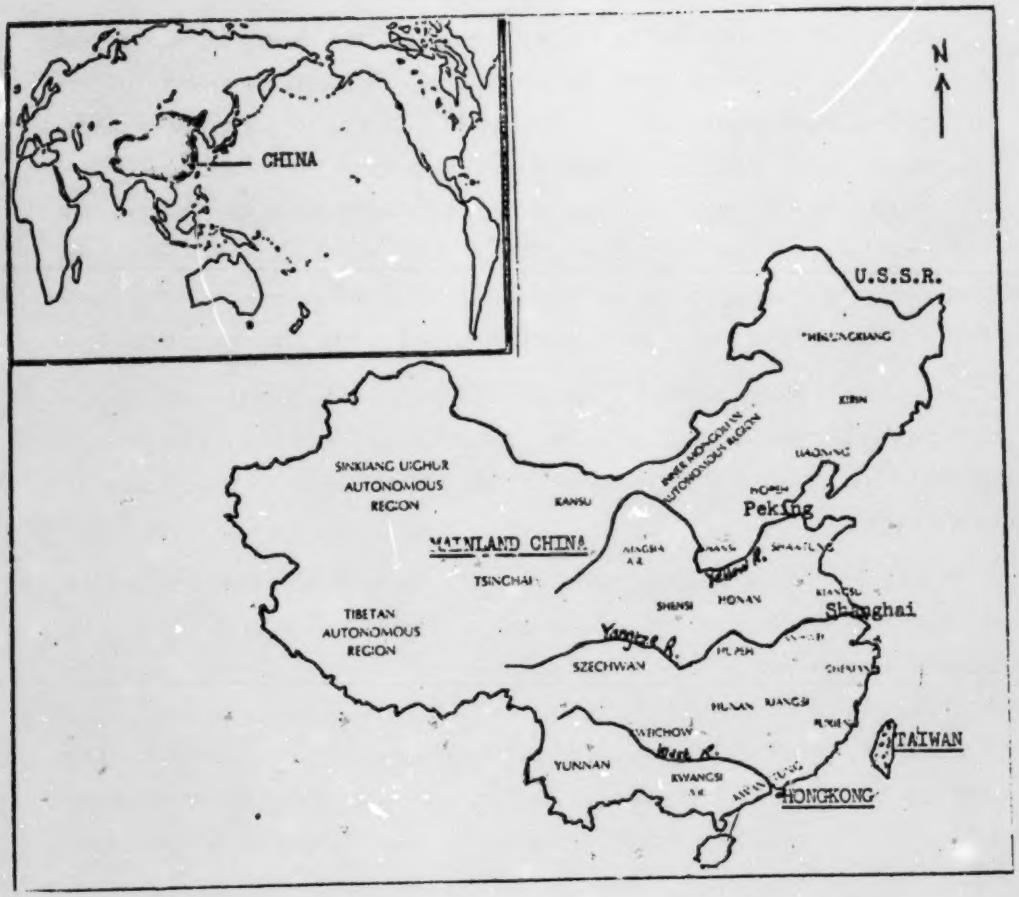
This 60 percent, covered by rugged mountains and desert lands, has had a tremendous influence on the history of China. The high mountain barriers isolated the people from contact with Western Asian and European peoples. Thus, the Chinese developed a highly unified culture. Paralled inventions such as printing, the compass, and gunpowder were developed within the Chinese culture without contact with Western European cultures. However, knoweldge of technological advances did not effect changes similar to those in Western Europe because change was not valued in the Chinese culture.

After the 1840's, when Engl and the West finally penetrated China's isolationism, China collapsed. Chaotic instability characterized all elements of China's culture for 100 years until the Chinese Communists came to power in 1949.

In addition to the rugged mountains, the three major rivers that flow eastward have dominated the history and culture of China. The Huang Ho (Yellow) River in North China, the Yagtze River in Central China, and the Si Kiang (West) River in South China, each with fertile deltas, support most of the people of China as well as serve as major transportation arteries. This eastern area is heavily populated, averaging more than 260 persons per square mile. The subtropical and the monsoon areas south of the Huang Ho parallel the heavily populated areas of Southeastern China.

Most of the Chinese have for centuries been small, subsistance-level farmers. They are dependent on the rivers, and the ever-recurring floods have periodically destroyed crops and villages throughout the river valleys. Under the Communist Government, a great effort is being made to control flooding and to develop hydroelectric and irrigation projects. China has developed several great cities where approximately 20 percent of the people live.

Taiwan, the present location of the Republic of China, is an island off the coast of Mainland China, south of Japan and north of the Philippine Islands. The climate and terrain are very similar to that of Southeast Asia.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HUPEH
HUNAN
KWEICHOW
YUNNAN
KWANGSI
TAIWAN
HONGKONG

PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES MAP OF CHINA

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Ancient Period (660 B.C. — 400 A. D.). Varied ethnic groups migrated to Japan from the southeast Asia, China, Siberia, and the South Pacific Islands. The earliest migrants were probably brave sea hunters.

This period begins with the legendary Jinmu Tenno who was supposed to be a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess Amaterasu and also founded the Japanese Empire in 660. B.C.

The Sun Goddess Amaterasu is the most important deity in the only indigenous religion, "Shinto," (The Way of the Gods). Shinto still has an important role in wedding ceremonies, the launching of super tankers, inaugurating political campaigns, and major holidays. This belief subconsciously blended with Buddhism and exists as a custom rather than a religion in Japanese society.

The Imperial Period (400 A. D. — 1185). Japan is called the "Land of the Rising Sun" because it is the first nation to receive sunrise at the beginning of each day. This is due to its geographical position near the international date line.

Early in this period, Korea's Han culture influenced Japanese culture. Later the Chinese philosophy and culture were introduced to Japan by the scholars who had gone to China to study. Prince Shotoku, one of the outstanding rulers in Japanese history, gave total support for Buddhists and Chinese ways of life. These profound influences are still seen in Nara, Japan.

The Chinese language became the basis of Japanese written forms. Chinese governmental organization, architecture, arts, clothes, technology, and education were all imported and smoothly assimilated in the society.

The first written documents, The Kojiki (Chronicles of Ancient Times) and The Nihon-Shoki (Chronicles of Japan), appeared in the 8th century. The Genji Monogatari (Tales of Genji), one of the great masterpieces of world literature, was written by Lady Shikibu Murasaki early in the 11th century.

Glorious and luxurious life of the imperial families started to decline due to the conflicts of public and private land ownership. Wealthy landowners began to resent heavy taxation on their private lands and began recruiting warriors or samurais to protect their territories from other clans and the state.

The Feudal Period (1185 — 1867). The real governing power fell into the hands of a feudal chieftain called a shogun. The powerless imperial families remained in Kyoto just to maintain the noble family tree until 1867.

In the 13th century, the Mongols, who now occupied China, tried unsuccessfully to invade Japan. Kublai Khan's decisive defeat meant that Japan was destined to maintain homogeneous racial characteristics for centuries.

In 1542, the Japanese made initial contact with the West, as Portuguese sailors landed by accident off Kyushu. The Japanese were very impressed with firearms used by these foreigners and welcomed them graciously.

In 1549, Frances Xavier arrived and began to preach Christianity. Nobunage Oda Shogunate showed great interest in Western culture and Christianity.

In 1603, Tokugawa Shogunate began denouncing Christianity and executing Christians and missionaries. The Tokugawa felt that all European missionaries (Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and English) were conspiring to take over the country. By the late 1630's, the Tokugawa had executed 37,000 Japanese Christians in Nagasaki.

Foreigners could no longer come to Japan, except for a handful of Dutch traders, who were allowed to trade in a small island in the harbor of Nagasaki. All Japanese were forbidden to leave the country under penalty of death.

From 1603 to 1867, the control of the country was in the hands of the Tokugawa family in Edo (Tokyo). Strong leadership of Tokugawa was accompanied by maintaining rigid class structure. At the top was the warrior (samurai) and below him were the peasants and craftmen. The

lowest position of all was held by the merchants who were scorned because money making was considered unproductive and exploitative of others. However, the merchants increased financial power and status in society. Soon they began to manipulate the warriors and government financially.

In 1853, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry carried a letter for President Fillmore, asking the Japanese to open their ports to the United States. Perry succeeded in his negotiations. The Tokugawa Shogunate knew that Japan could not defeat any Western nations without modern ammunition.

Great and Good Friend!

I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthew C. Perry . . . I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

We know that the ancient laws of Your Imperial Majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade except with the Dutch. But as the state of the world changes, . . . it seems to be wise from time to time to make new laws.

Many of our ships pass every year from California to China, and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens in stormy weather that one of our ships is wrecked on Your Imperial Majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask and expect that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness, and that their property should be protected . . .

Our steam ships, in crossing the great ocean, burn a great deal of coal . . . We wish that our steam ships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions, and water.

We have directed Commodore Perry to beg Your Imperial Majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves, but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectul friendship.

Your good friend,
Millard Fillmore

The ruin of the Tokugawa Shogunate was mainly due to the financial crisis and rising popularity of Western culture. The people were eager to learn Western culture and revolted against the Tokugawa regime. They wanted to restore the imperial system.

The Modern Period (1868 — Present). The Emperor, Mutsuhito Meiji was crowned at the age of 16 and moved the imperial court to Tokyo (Edo) where the Tokugawa Shogunate families resided to control the country for 250 years. Today, Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

The Japanese absorbed Western culture quickly and effectively. They built factories, railways, electric power plants, and installed telephone lines. The compulsory education on the primary level helped young people to be aware of technology which could develop the country ahead.

Many former samurais (warriors) became important government officials. The merchants accumulated wealth tremendously and became Zaibatsu (wealthy-power group). As the Japanese improved domestic affairs, their ambitions began expanding toward neighboring countries. They wanted to build an empire. Taiwan (1895-1945) and Korea (1910-1945) were forced to come under Japanese control.

World War II (1941-1945) brought critical changes in the country. The Japanese were totally defeated by the allied forces. The new Japanese government began to cooperate with other nations to establish peace. Japan adopted a new constitution which renounced the right to wage war.

After World War II, reconstruction was swift enough to allow Japan to compete with many other nations. They have shown their diligence and desire for betterness of life. At present, Japan is the third largest industrialized nation in the world.

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS

1843 Manjiro Nakahama was rescued by American whalers and was brought to New Bedford, Massachusetts as the first Japanese to the United States.

1846 Commodore James Biddle failed to establish initial diplomatic relations with Japan.

1850 By 1850, the United States had become a Pacific power. Japan lay in direct route from San Francisco to Shanghai and was a prospective new market for the United States and other European countries.

1853 Commodore Matthew C. Perry sailed into Edo (Tokyo) Bay and gave President Fillmore's letter to Tokugawa Shogunate and promised to return within one year to make a treaty.

Tokugawa Shogunate faced one of its most difficult predicaments since its founding in 1603; finally decided to sign a treaty with the United States out of military weakness.

1854 Commodore Perry returned with eight war ships. The treaty of Kanagawa was signed and opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate for foreign trade to the United States, England, Russia, and the Netherlands.

1858 Townsend Harris, the first American diplomat to Japan, concluded the Treaty of Ansei, opening new ports and setting the pattern of American-Japanese relations for the next fifty years.

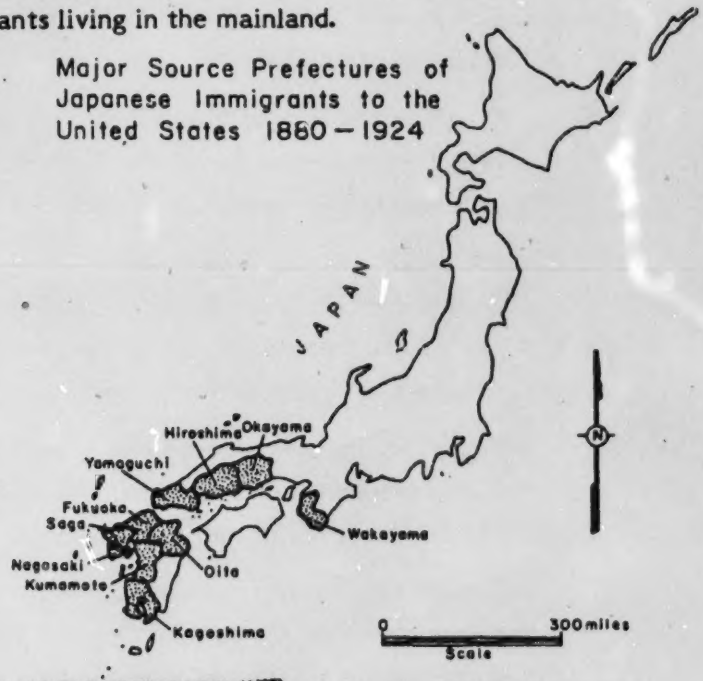
1860 The first Japanese Embassy to the West crossed the Pacific on the ship Kanrin Maru and met President Buchanan to ratify the new commerical and friendship treaties.

1867 Sugar plantation owners in Hawaii and railroad companies in mainland United States started recuiting young Japanese farmers who had very little hope for their father's limited land in Japan. Most of them were second, third, fourth, or fifth sons of the families. (At that time, the first son of the family was usually obligated to take care of his old parents and he inherited property.

1868 One hundred forty-eight Japanese contract laborers arrived in Hawaii to work for farms.

1869 The first group of immigrants arrived in the mainland U.S.A. and settled in Gold Hill, California.

1880 Between 1871 and 1880, the U.S. Bureau of Census reported 149 Japanese immigrants living in the mainland.



Map Courtesy of Professor John Estes, Santa Barbara, California, Experiences of Japanese Americans in U. S., Japanese American Citizens League, San Francisco, California. P. 98

Anti-Chinese riots became common after 1871. This one took place in Denver, Colorado.

1885 Eight hundred fifty-nine laborers, women, and children arrived in Hawaii.

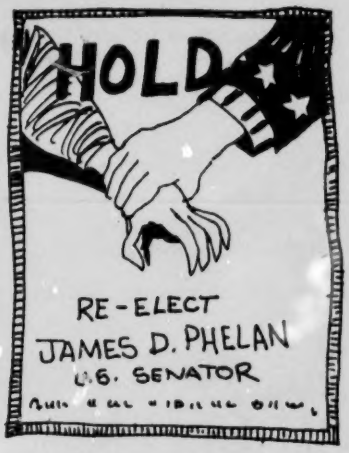
1886 Japan legalized emigration which had been suspended in 1868 due to mistreatment of her people by the Hawaiian plantation owners.

1898 Hawaii was annexed as a territory of the United States.

More than 60,000 Japanese lived in Hawaii at that time.

1899 Two thousand eight hundred forty-four Japanese entered the mainland U.S.A. from Hawaii.

1900 Twelve thousand six hundred thirty-five Japanese from Hawaii entered the United States, causing alarm on the West Coast.



A campaign poster for James Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, reflecting the wide-apread anti-Japanese sentiment prevalent in the 1900's.

1906 The San Francisco Board of Education ordered all Asian children to attend a segregated Oriental school.

1907 The United States and Japan made the "Gentlemen's Agreement" which prevented Japanese laborers from entering the United States via Hawaii, Mexico, or Canada.

1908 In Berkeley, California, Japanese residents were assaulted by white mobs.

1910 The California state legislature introduced twenty-seven anti-Japanese proposals, but they did not become laws.

"Picture brides" began arriving for those Japanese men who requested wives from Japan. Each man chose a wife by a picture and his proxy legalized the marriage in Japan.

There were 79,786 Japanese in Hawaii, of whom some 20,000 were citizens of the United States.

There were 72,157 Japanese on the mainland U.S.A., of whom 4,502 were United States citizens.

1911 President Taft intervened to prevent passage of anti-Japanese legislation in Califor[illegible] since a peace treaty between Japan and the United States w[illegible] under consideration.

1912 Sessue Hayakawa began his movie career. "The Cheat," "The Bandit Prince," and "Wrath of the Gods" were early successes.

1913 The California legislature passed a land bill preventing Japanese from leasing land for more than a three-year period.

Campaign sign advocating passage of the Alien Land Law in Californis

1915 The Hearst press launched an anti-Japanese series.

1916 President Wilson requested withdrawal of the Hearst produced movie, "Patria" that might have stirred hostilities toward Japanese.

1918 V.S. McClatchy retired from the newspaper business to devote all his time to anti-Japanese activities until his death in 1938.

1921 Japan enforced a "Ladies Agreement" which was a voluntary movement to stop giving passports to "picture brides."

1922 Congress passed the Cable Act, which provided that "any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States." This meant that a Nisei (American-born Japanese) or a Caucasian woman who married an Issei (Japanese-born Japanese) lost her citizenship; but if this marriage was terminated by divorce or death, the Caucasian woman could apply to regain her citizenship, whereas the Nisei woman could not because she was "of a race ineligible to citizenship."

1923 The American Loyalty League of Fresno, A California Nisei organization headed by Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, was formed. It was credited as the original group of Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL).

1924 An immigration bill was passed by Congress which stopped Asian immigration to the United States.

1930 The Japanese-American Citizen League was founded. They petitioned Congress to amend the Cable Act and to grant citizenship to those Issei who served the U.S. armed forces in World War I.

1931 The Cable Act was amended.

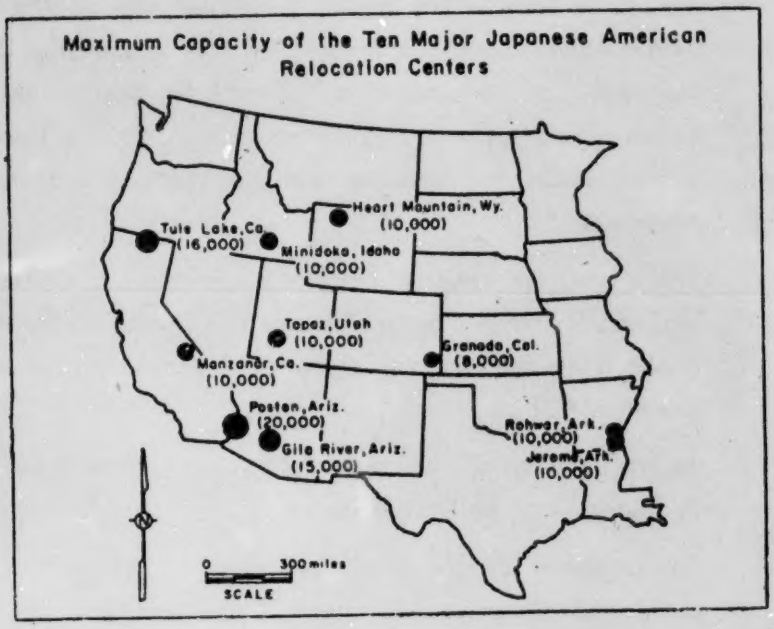
1933 Japan withdrew from the League of Nations.

1935 The Hearst Newspapers renewed their hostility against the Japanese.

1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7.

The Japanese-American Citizen League's President Kido sent a telegram to President Franklin D. Roosevelt pledging loyalty and support of the Japanese-Americans.

1942 On February 19, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which authorized the internment of Japanese-Americans who lived on the West Coast. This order uprooted 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry.



Before being sent to the main camps, families were moved to temporary assembly centers at fairgrounds and race tracks in California.

1943 Secretary of War, Stimson, announced a new policy of ". . . an inherent right of every faithful citizen regardless of ancestry to bear arms in the national defense . . " which was a plan to form an all-Japanese-American combat team with volunteers from the United States and Hawaii to be designated as the 422nd Regimental Combat Team.

Several thousand Japanese-Americans showed their loyalty to the United States by working as interpreters and spies in the Pacific.

1944 The Nisei 442nd Combat Team landed in Italy.

Although their families remained prisoners in their own land, Japanese-American soldiers fought heroically for their country.

1945 The United States released its first atomic bomb on Hiroshima (August 6) and its second on Nagasaki (August 9).

1946 The Japanese internment camp in the United States was closed.

1947 Japan adopted a new constitution in which it renounced the right to wage war.

1948 The Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act, signed by President Harry S. Truman, authorized some compensation for the financial losses incurred by the Japanese-Americans during the internment.

1949 Iva Toguri d'Aquino "Tokyo Rose" was sentenced in San Francisco to ten years in prison for treason.

'AGE IS CREEPING UP'
Mrs. Ivaa Toguri D'Aquino

Mrs. Iva Toguri d'Aquino was one of Japan's "Tokyo Roses" in World War II. After growing up in Los Angeles as a second-generation Japanese-American and graduating from UCLA, she visited her sick aunt in Japan. Stranded after Pearl Harbor (no Japanese were allowed to enter the United States) and under duress, she worked for Radio Tokyo with several other women who were also American citizens; but Mrs. d'Aquino was the only one who did not renounce her U.S. citizenship. As a result, she was brought to this country and sentenced for treason. However, her attorney, Wayne Collins is quoted as saying that Mrs. d'Aquino is a "patriot" because she refused to give up her citizenship and tried to minimize the propaganda in her broadcasts.

28-A THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Thurs., Nov. 18, 1976

Tokyo Rose Seeking Pardon

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Tokyo Rose, an American-born woman convicted of treason for Japanese propaganda broadcasts to U.S. servicemen in World War II, Wednesday filed a petition asking for a presidential pardon.

In her first news conference since her release from prison 20 years ago, Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, dubbed Tokyo Rose by GI's in the Pacific, said she was not seeking exoneration, merely a pardon, to regain her citizenship so she would not be a woman without a country as old age approaches.

"Age is creeping up on me and I can't wait forever," said the small, bespectacled woman, who was born on July 4, 1916, is now 60 and has continually maintained her innocence.

"America is my home. It will always be my home. American citizenship is a deep, valuable thing. You don't recognize the value of it until you don't have it."

Mrs. D'Aquino, who was reared in Los Angeles, graduated from UCLA and runs an import-export business in Chicago, said she hoped President Ford acts on the matter quickly.

Accompanied by her lawyer, Wayne Collins, and a crowd of supporters and newsmen, Mrs. D'Aquino, in a symbolic gesture, went to the old federal courthouse, where she was convicted, and handed an envelope containing the petition to San Francisco Postmaster Lim P. Lee.

The petition was mailed to U.S. Pardon Attorney Lawrence Traylor, and if it clears the FBI and attorney general, it goes to the President.

Collins, son of the lawyer who defended Mrs. D'Aquino at her 1949 trial, said he had spoken with Traylor and "we are confident the petition will be reviewed favorably."

Pressures to pardon Mrs. D'Aquino mounted this year when she got the support of the California legislature, and the foreman of the jury that convicted her said jurors were inflamed by anti-Japanese feelings at the time.

Collins said the petition argued that Mrs. D'Aquino broadcast only musical and other entertainment and not news, and that under the Freedom of Information Act it was learned the government knowingly used perjured testimony before the grand jury that indicted her.

Mrs. D'Aquino went to Japan in 1940 to visit relatives and was trapped there by the war. She served 6½ years of a 10-year sentence in West Virginia and was fined $10,000.

1951 MGM produced a movie "Go for Broke," which publicized the deeds of the heroic Nisei of the 442nd Combat Regiment.

1952 The San Franciso Peace Treaty between the United States and Japan became effective.

The Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Act provided for repeal of the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924. It extended token immigration quotas to Japan and to other Asian nations.

1957 James Kanno was the first Nisei elected as mayor of Fountain City, Orange County, California.

Sessue Hayakawa starred in "Bridge on the River Kwaii" and won an Oscar as best supporting actor.

1959 Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States.

1960 Daniel K. Inouye was elected Hawaii's first Japanese-American in Congress.

Sen. Daniel Inouye

1962 The Japanese-American Citizen League honored Minoru Yamasaki with the Nisei of the Biennium Award. Among his many architectual accomplishments are the Municipal Air Terminal (St. Louis), Pacific Science Center (Seattle), Japanese Cultural Trade Center (San Francisco,), the Century Plaza Hotel (Los Angeles), and the Woodrow Wilson School for Public Affairs (Princeton).

1963 Kotaro Suto, "Papa Suto," died. He worked on Carl Fisher's estate in Miami Beach, Florida, but in his spare time he planted roses and trees throughout Miami Beach.

1964 Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii became the first Nisei woman elected to the House of Representatives.

Patsy Takemoto Mink

1965 President Lyndon Johnson signed a new immigration bill. This bill eliminated race, creed, and nationality as a basis for immigration; it based immigration on skills and on relationship to those already in the Untied States and limited the total number to enter to 350,000 per annum.

1969 The one hundredth anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States was celebrated and President Nixon extended his greeting.

1970 Seiji Ozawa became conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Census — 591,290 Japanese-Americans lived in the United States.
741 (Metro Atlanta) and 1,422 (Georgia)

1972 Shiro Kashiwa became the first American of Japanese ancestry appointed to a federal court as Associate Judge of the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, D. C.

A U.S. District Court judge ruled the Georgia miscegenation law invalid.

GEORGIA

Ga. Code Ann. § 53-106

It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void.

53-9903. MISCEGENATION: PENALTY

Any person, white or colored, who shall marry or go through a marriage ceremony in violation of the provision of section 53-106 shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year and not more than two years.

DEFINITIONS OF "WHITE PERSON" AND "PERSON OF COLOR"

53-312. The term "white person" shall include only persons of the white or caucasian race, who have no ascertainable trace of either Negro, African, West Indian, Asiatic Indian, Mongolian, Japanese, or Chinese blood in their veins. No person any one of whose ancestors has been duly registered with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics as a colored person or person of color, shall be deemed to be a white person.

The Japanese-American Citizen League honored Dr. Makio Murayama (Biochemist) with the Nisei of the Biennium Award. For his research in sickle cell anemia, he received the 1969 Sickle Cell Anemia award and the 1972 Martin Luther King Jr. medical achievement award.

On May 15, the treaty restored the Ryukyu Island to Japan, formally ending the American occupation of Japan that began in 1945.

NBC-TV televised "Guilty by Reason of Race," a documentary about the Japanese American experience in the intern camps during World War II, a situation not emphasized in the United States history after World War II.

1973 Dr. S. I. Hayakawa of California State University, San Francisco, received a $30,000 grant from Japan for studies in United States-Japanese relations. Dr. Hayakawa is well known as an educator and author of books in linguistics; Langauge in Action (1941) and Language in Thought and Action (1949, translated in Swedish, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese).

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa

Dr. Kenneth N. Matsumura of the Immunity Research Laboratory was granted a patent for the world's first artificial liver.

In a post-Senate Watergate hearing interview, Attorney John J. Wilson was asked for his reaction to committee member Senator Daniel K. Inouye's muttered remark of "What a liar" during the testimony of ex-Nixon aide, John Ehrlichman. Wilson replied with a reference to Inouya as ". . . that little Jap," which subsequently caused national repercussions from those sensitive to any racial slurs. Later Attorney John J. Wilson apologetically explained that he was unaware of the derogatory connotation of the word "Jap."

1974 A Japanese Consulate opened in Atlanta, Georgia. The jurisdiction is over Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

1975 The first Japanese-American Governor, George Ariyoshi was inaugurated in Hawaii.

Gov. Ariyoshi

Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako became the first reigning Japanese emperor ever to pay an official visit to the United States.

Emperor Hirohito, Empress Nagako, listen to Mrs. Betty Hames, a hostess at Colonial Williamsburg, while she lectures on the historical aspects of the House of Burgesses.

About 1,000 Japanese reside in Metropolitan Atlanta.

WHO ARE THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS?

Japanese-Americans are treated as perpetual foreigners in this country, even though they share achievements, concerns, problems, participations, and contributions with other Americans.

Japanese-Americans are continuously asked questions such as:

What nationality are you?

What country were you born in?

How long have you lived here?

Don't you think you're lucky to be in America?

What kind of life do you live in Japan?

Where did you learn to speak English so well?

Why are you so different from most Japanese people I know?

You're not quiet, shy, timid, or docile and you speak English so well. How did you become so "American"?

If you don't like what's happening in the United States, why don't you go back to Japan where you belong?

Most people's attitude toward Japanese-Americans is that "they don't belong to this country," or "they should be foreign because of their physical structure." Japanese-Americans are often stereotyped such as:

— Japanese-Americans are highly educated.

— Japanese-Americans are highly motivated learners and high achievers in school.

— Japanese-Americans participate in the same ethnic holidays and practice the same religion, "Shinto."

— Japanese-Americans are well-behaved, disciplined, have respect for the authority and law.

— Japanese-Americans can do flower arrangements, tea ceremony, bonsai, kendo, karate, etc.

— Japanese-Americans are shy, timid, nonagressive, nonverbal.

— Japanese-Americans know how to wear kimonos and how to use chopsticks.

— Japanese women are always slaves to men.

The stereotyping of Japanese-Americans and the questions asked distress American-born Japanese and also bewilder them because of their loyalty and cultural assimulation to the United States and North America.

The American-born Japanese tend to disassociate themselves from the Japanese cultural background and the country of Japan. One of the reasons for cultural disassociation is simply "lost of contact." In other words, those American-born Japanese who are educated in the American way, lose contact culturally and educationally.

Who are the Japanese-Americans? There are two types of Japanese-Americans. One type is a Japanese-born Japanese who is a naturalized citizen in the United States usually called "Issei." The other is an American-born citizen from the Japanese ancestry, usually called "Nisei," "Sansei," and "Yonsei."*

*Issei is a Japanese-born Japanese immigrant to this country (first generation).

Nisei is an American-born Japanese (second generation) and tend to represent all American-born Japanese.

Sansei is the third generation of Japanese-American.

Yonsei is the fourth generation of Japanese-American.

THE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

According to the American Heritage Dictionary, the definition of culture is the totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of human work and characteristic thoughts of a community or an ethnic group.

Within the Japanese-culture, there are disciplinary guides for the interpersonal behavior of Japanese such as:

On, ascribed obligation
Giri, contractual obligation
Chugi, loyalty to one's superior and authority
Ninjo, human sensibility
Enryo, modesty
Nintai, patience to others
Sonkei, respect for elders

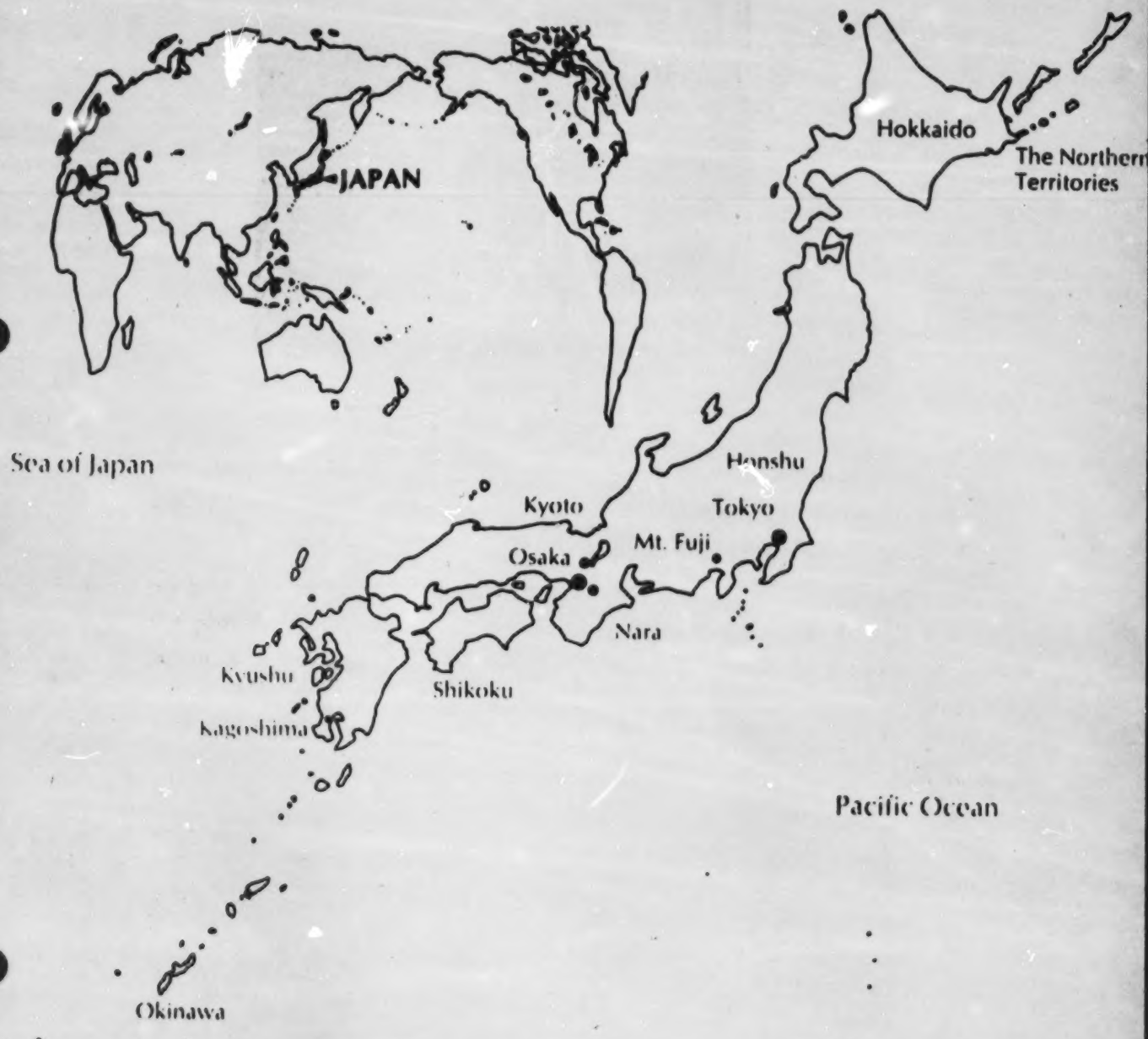
These behavior patterns are reinforced as common sense in school and at home in Japan. The old immigrants (Issei) and new immigrants (after the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act in 1952) brought up their American-born generations consciously or unconsciously by the disciplinary principles.

The famous Japanese "Kamikaze pilots" practiced Chugi and Giri during World War II and did not question becoming human bombs.

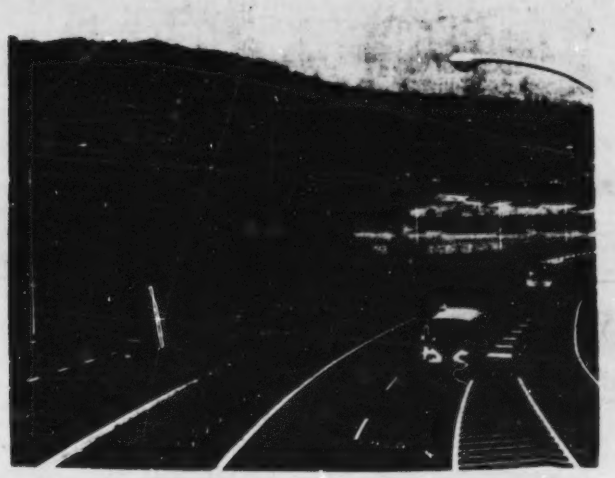
Japanese-American evacuees practiced On, Chugi, and Nintai. They did not rebel, but continued to respect the United States laws and authority. Japanese-Americans have the lowest crime rate of any ethnic group in the United States, which proves some of these principles still remain among the newer generations.

GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN

Japan consists of four main islands (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu). The archipelago lying off the eastern coast of the Asian continent stretches in an arc 2,360 miles long. It covers an area of 145,670 square miles, about the size of California. Only 20% of its entire land is usable for farms and homes. The rest is mountainous.



The highest mountain in Japan is Mount Fuji whose perfect cone rises some 12,385 feet (3,776 meters) and many poets admire its majestic beauty in their poems.



The four seasons are clearly distinct. During the summer, the predominant winds come from the south and southeast off the Pacific, bringing hot and moist tropical air and typhoons over the islands.

The typical rainy season comes during June and July. The ideal crop for this kind of climate is rice. As soon as the rain fills the paddy fields, the transplanting of rice seedlings begins. The rice crop is harvested is in the fall.

In the winter season the winds are reversed; strong, cold, dry winds blow off the continent, but the winds accumulate moisture in crossing the Sea of Japan and often yield heavy snowfall on the Japan Sea side.

The climate of Japan has often been compared to that of eastern North America, between Georgia and the Southeastern Canada. However, Japan has higher humidity both in the winter and the summer.

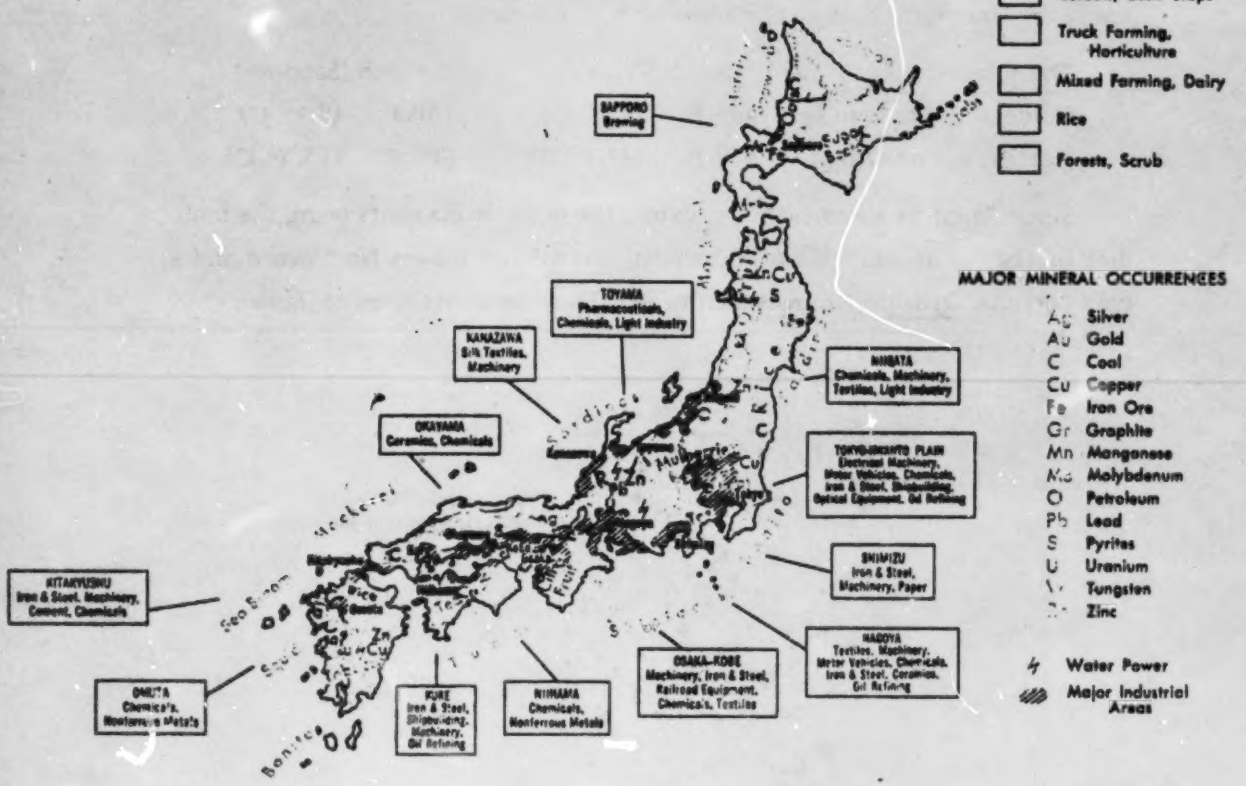
The temperatures:	South (Osaka)		North (Sapporo)	
Coldest month (Jan.)	40° F	(4.4° C)	15° F	(9.4° C)
Hottest month (Aug.)	81° F	(27.2° C)	60° F	(15.5° C)

Since Japan is surrounded by water, the oceanic currents bring the main diet of fish to Japan. A warm current, Kuroshio,* moves Northward and a cold current, Oyashio,* moves southward along the coast lines of Japan.

*Oyashio provides herring, cod, halibut, salmon and crab.

*Kuroshio provides sardines, tuna, skipjack, seabreams, mackerel and yellowtail.

Agriculture, Industry and Resources



THE EXPERIENCES OF KOREAN-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

BRIEF HISTORY OF KOREA

THE ANCIENT PERIOD (2333 B.C.-57 B.C.)

The early history of Korea is based on mythology and legend. The earliest migrants were probably from the northwestern part of Asia.

Since 500 B.C., the people of the Han in northern China have dominated the northern part of China. Throughout history these people maintained an ethnic identity and even though they were conquered several times, the invaders tended to adopt the Han culture.

The Asian philosophy is traced to the influence of the Han. Although originally rejecting Buddhism and maintaining Confucianism, the Han gradually adopted Buddhism. The Han dynasty spread its dominion and influences into Korea and then to Japan, and with it spread the basic pattern of Asian philosophy.

Legend tells that Tangun, a semidivine figure, welded the various primitive tribes into a single kingdom twenty-four centuries before the birth of Christ. The kingdom later came to be known as Chosun which means "Land of the Morning Calm." The Tangun Kingdom lasted some 1,200 years.

The Three Kingdom Period —
58 B.C. - 688 A.D.) Koguryo, Paekje, and Silla

(1) Koguryo was the strongest of these kingdoms and the first to develop a strong governmental system. Koguryo ruled the northern section. The southern region was divided between the kingdoms of Paekje and Silla.

(2) The Silla Kingdom, in the southeastern part, was the latest to develop but steadily gained power. These three kingdoms gave birth to the early Japanese civilization by transmitting Chinese Han culture-literature, Buddhism, Confuciansim, farming methods, weaving, medicine, art, and music to the island.

The Silla Kingdom - 668 A.D. - 935 A.D.

With the help of the Tang Dynasty in China, Silla defeated Paekje in 660 A.D. and Koguryo in 668 A.D. The Silla Kingdom unified the whole peninsula and set the capitol in Gyeongju.

Buddhism was treated and respected as the official religion in Korea in this period. About 80 major temples and hundreds of cloisters were built. The fine arts flourished under the Buddhist influence.

The Silla reached a peak of prospserity and power in the middle of the eighth century. Tractional strife and corruption among the ruling aristocrats brought on a gradual decline in Silla power and influence in Asian world at the end of the eighth century.

The Koryo Kingdom - 918 A.D. - 1392 A.D.

Wang Kon, one of the rebellious nobles, founded a new dynasty, Koryo, in the present city of Gaeseong. The Korea came from Koryo. Wang Kon subdued other rebellious aristocrats and the Silla Kingdom.

During this period, Koreans invented the world's first movable metal printing method more than 200 years ahead of Gutenberg in Germany.

Confucious ethics became the strongest influence. Schools and the national examination system were established under Confucious dominence.

Koryo porcelain became considered some of the most beautiful porcelain in the world because of its gracious shape and green-water color.

The Mongols from Northern Asia invaded Koryo and forced a peace treaty upon King of Koryo. Later the Ming dynasty took over the Mongols. General Yi Song-gye from Koryo forestalled the Ming's troops and ended Chinese control of Korea.

General Yi's power grew rapidly. The King of Koryo was deposed and Yi crowned himself the new King. Subsequently, General Yi founded a new dynasty, Yi.

The Yi Dynasty (1392 A.D. - 1910 A.D.)

Yi Song-gye moved his capital from Gaeseong to Seoul and acted swiftly to overhaul the whole social structure.

King Sejong, the most enlightened ruler of the Yi Dynasty, developed a phonetic alphabet for the Korean language, Hangul.

In 1552, Japan invaded and conquered part of the southern peninsula of Korea within a few months. The King and his government moved northward. It took several years to get rid of the Japanese troups. This seven-year war

regretfully devasted Korean culture and treasures. Some of the treasures were taken away by the Japanese. It took many years for Korea to recover.

In 1627 and 1636, the invasion of the Manchus from China threatened the Koreans constantly. Finally, Korea isolated herself from the neighboring countries as a "hermit kingdom" until Japan forced Korea to open her ports in 1876.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded between Korea and the U.S.A. in 1882, and with England, Germany, Austria, Italy, and France in the next two years.

Korea once again became the arena for neighboring aggressors. In 1895, Japan gained power over Russia and in 1905, over China. A protectorate treaty was signed with Japan in 1905, conceding control of Korea's diplomatic affairs to Japan and installing a Japanese resident General over Korea. The treaty of annexation to Japan was signed in 1910.

The Japanese Colonization (1910 A.D. - 1945 A.D.)

Japan soon started to rule Korea with imperalistic exploitation. Many Korean patriots went aboard seeking political asylum because of Japanese persecution.

The hidden resistance of the Koreans toward the Japanese gradually caused them to organize underground activities. The independent movement was supported by overseas patriots like Dr. Syngman Rhee and others. Korea was finally liberated from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945, at the end of World War II.

The Syngman Rhee Period (1945 A.D. - 1960 A.D.)

The United States and the United Nations helped and organized the reconstruction of Korea after World War II.

In 1945, the U.S.S.R. occupied North Korea and the U.S.A. supported South Korea. The 38th Parallel line became the boundary between communist Korea and the democratic Korea.

In 1948, Dr. Syngman Rhee was elected first President of the Republic Korea and Yi Shi-yong was elected Vice-President.

The Korean War broke out when Korth Korea communists invaded across the 38th Parallel. The Security Council of the United States ordered

an immediate ceasefire, but North Korea ignored the request. General Douglas MacArthur was Commander of the troops until President Truman renamed him in 1951.

The conflict lasted three years (1950-1952). The armistice agreement was signed by the North and the South, but only after 3,500,000 people were killed including the United Nations and U.S. soldiers.

The Park Chung Hee Period (1960 A.D. - 1976 A.D. present)

The joint session of the houses of Representatives and Councilors of the Republic of Korea elected Yun Po-sun as President after the resignation of President Syngman Rhee; however, Major General Park Chung became President of the Republic of Korea.

Reestablishment of friendly Korea-Japan relations had been debated for 14 years. The conclusion of the Korea-Japan Basic Treaty in 1965 was the first official treaty between Korea and Japan after the war.

The Ministry of Education announced the abolition of the traditional entrance examinations to middle schools.

In 1971, South and North Korean officials made an agreement to cease propaganda. President Park proposed to North Korea the conclusion of a nonaggression agreement.

U.S. President Gerald Ford reaffirmed the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea.

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF KOREAN-AMERICANS

1882 The United States and Korea made the Treaty of Amity and Commerce. "Subjects of Chosen (old name for Korea) who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside, rent, and purchase homes in all parts of the country. . . ."

1883 The Korean diplomatic mission paid a short visit to the United States.

1896 The Board of Immigration was suggested to import Koreans to substitute for Chinese and Japanese workers.

1898 Hawaii was annexed as a territory of the United States.

1901 Peter Ryu arrived in Hawaii as the first Korean immigrant. Five other Koreans came.

1902 The Emperor of Korea legalized emigration to the United States and Hawaii under agreements of controlling Korean laborer contract.

1903 The first large group of Korean immigrants (over 350) arrived in Hawaii. The majority of the first Korean immigrants were already exposed to Christianity before they came to America.

1904 A group of Korean Christians rented a house in Hawaii for the Korean Evangelical Society.

Over 700 Korean immigrants arrived in Hawaii this year.

At Waialau Plantation, Japanese laborers went on strike. Korean laborers were recruited.

1905 The number of Koreans were recruited the first time to the mainland U.S.A. as railroad workers (Seattle — St. Paul Railroad).

6,908 Koreans lived in Hawaii.

The Friendship Society was organized under the purpose of an anti-Japanese movement by Koreans in Hawaii. (Japanese aggression disturbed the country of Korea since 1876.)

The Korean government agent arrived in Washington to make a plea for American support in repealing the Protectorate Treaty between Japan and Korea.

About 60 Koreans arrived in San Francisco.

1906 An American Reverend defended Koreans against racist remarks made by local Judge Robinson who stated that Puerto Ricans, Portuguese, and Koreans were religious fanatics.

1907 The Hopsong Hyophoi (the United Federation) was the first united organization of all Koreans in Hawaii.

The Great Unity Fatherland Protection Association was organized in San Francisco.

1908 The Korean community was outraged by Durham W. Stevens' statement that the Japanese control was working for the good of Koreans. He was shot to death by Chang In-whan.

The Korean Women's Association was established in San Francisco under the purpose of promoting Korean language education and church activities, but no political involvement.

1910 Syngman Rhee published The Spirit of Independence. He received his M.A. degree from Harvard University in 1908.

Korea was annexed by the Japanese Empire.

951 picture brides arrived in Hawaii.

1911 Ho Seung-won and Yi Sun-gi established a department store which provided agricultural supplies for farmers in Stockton, California.

1913 The Alien Land Act came into effect in California.

1919 The League of the Friends of Korea was organized by Dr. Floyd W. Thomkins who informed other Americans the true conditions of Koreans who struggled for freedom from Japan.

The Korean National Association contributed $30,000 to the underground activity group in Korea.

1920 1,224 Koreans lived in the mainland U.S.A.

1921 Henry Chung published The Case of Korea, which observed the Japanese treatment of Koreans.

1922 The Southern California Agricultural Association was organized in Los Angeles, under engagement of the wholesale fruit business.

The President of the League of Friends of Korea, Dr. Thomkins, sent his protest to the Secretary of State charging the anti-Korean-Japanese with the crime of killing more than 4,000 innocent Koreans who lived in Tokyo during the disastrous earthquake. (Some Japanese spread a rumor that the disastrous fire was set by Koreans who hated Japanese, but the earthquake actually started at 11:58 A.M., lunch time. Total death of Japanese was over 100,000.)

1924 The Oriental Exclusion Law was passed by Congress. The immigration of Koreans and picture brides came to an end.

1930 1,860 Koreans lived in the mainland U.S.A.

Dr. Syngman Rhee launched his campaign against Japanese encroachment in Manchuria. Korean Americans and Chinese tried to cooperate to defeat the Japanese Empire.

1934 Dr. Syngman Rhee married an Austrian woman. This marriage drew a great deal of criticism from Korean Americans because of his denouncement of intermarriage in the past.

1935 The 30th anniversary of the Korean immigration to the mainland U.S.A. was held in the Korean Methodist Church in Los Angeles.

1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7.

The Korean National Association passed the following resolutions:

(1) Koreans shall act harmoniously.
(2) Koreans shall work for the defense of the country of the United States and all those who are healthy should volunteer for national guard duty.
(3) Koreans shall wear badges all the time identifying themselves as Koreans.

1942 The California National Guard recruited Koreans.

1943 Military Order No. 45 was issued which exempted Koreans from enemy alien status.

1945 On August 15, Japan was defeated and withdrew from Korea. The official independence of Korea from Japan was announced.

American military authorities helped to establish the Republic of Korea.

1948 The Republic of Korea was organized by an American-educated and permanent status resident, Dr. Syngman Rhee. His presidency lasted till 1960.

Dr. Syngman Rhee

7,320 Koreans lived in Hawaii and 5,570 were United States citizens.

Congress repealed the law of 1907. Asian-Americans were allowed to enter the mainland United States via Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico.

1950 The Korean Conflict started on June 25 when non-Communist South Korea was attacked by Communist North Korea. The United States under the United Nations defended South Korea during this war. (1950-1953).

Kingsley K. Lyu published Korea Nationalist Activities in Hawaii and America between 1901 and 1945.

1952 A California court ruled the Alien Land Law of 1913 invalid.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was passed by Congress. This law repealed the Asian Exclusion Law of 1924 and established a quota system. The naturalized citizenship of Asians was also legalized under this act.

1953 Over 1,000 war orphans and refugees entered the United States.

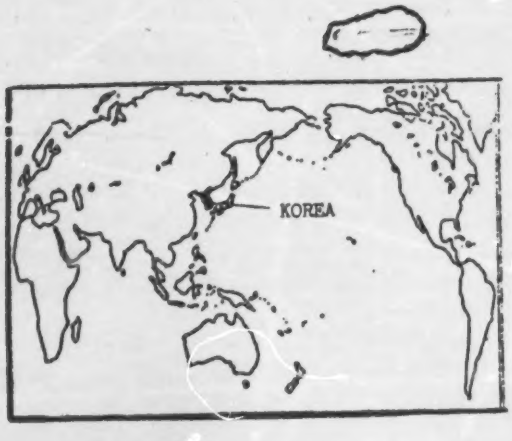
1954 President and Mrs. Syngman Rhee visited Washington, D. C.

1957 Herbert C. Choy was appointed as Attorney General of Hawaii.

1959 Hawaii became the 50th state of the United States.

1960 Census — 9,564 Koreans lived in the United States.

N
NORTH KOREA
M Z
D
38
SOUTH KOREA
Seoul
Inchon
Major Region of Korean Immigrants to the United States (1903–1924)
0 50 100 150 mi


KOREA

55

President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea resigned and left Korea for Hawaii. He died and was buried by President Chung-hee Park in the National Military Cemetery in Seoul, Korea in 1965.

Gen. Chung-hee Park
President of South Korea

1965 A new immigration bill was signed by President Lyndon Johnson. Each country could send 20,000 immigrants on an annual quota.

1967 Miss Kim Eva (soon-jui) received a service medal from President Johnson for her outstanding service in the American Embassy in South Vietnam.

1970 The Korean American Credit Union was established in San Francisco. The purpose of the organization was to promote the development of the Korean community in America.

An adoption agency brought 5,000 orphans into American families since 1954. Other agencies brought countless numbers of orphans too.

Census — 65,510 Koreans lived in the United States.

1972 The Medical Health Service Center for Koreans was established in Los Angeles.

The Korean Cultural Center and Korean language television station were established in Los Angeles.

Thousands of medical doctors came from India, Philippines, and Korea. They tried to seek better opportunities in this country.

700 T'aekwon-do (Karate) institutes were established all over the U.S.

1973 Koreans commemorated the 70th anniversary of the Korean immigration in Hawaii.

A hot-line service was opened for new Korean immigrants who needed social services from the Korean community in Los Angeles.

1974 About 22% of Korean unemployment occurred in southern California during the recession.

1975 The following tabulation shows the number of immigrants from Korea since 1965.

1965	Total number of Koreans 39,892	
1966	2,492	
1967	3,956	
1968	3,811	
1969	6,045	
1970	9,314	Total: 65,510
1971	14,293	
1972	18,876	
1973	22,930	
1974	28,028	
1974	estimated number 20,000	Total: About 150,000

About 2,000 Koreans in Atlanta.

GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The Korean Peninsula stretches approximately 600 miles long and 135 miles wide. It covers an area of 84,992 square miles, about half the size of Japan. North Korea is slightly bigger than South Korea.

The North Korean communists have utilized the abundant coal, other mineral resources, and water power to create an emerging industrialized state. South Korea has more plain areas than North Korea, and the warmer, more humid climate is suitable for their agricultural products. After the Korean conflict, the industrialization in South Korea has been tremendously improved.

CULTURAL HERITAGE:

Chinese-Americans
Japanese-Americans
Korean-Americans

SOCIAL NORMS

Religions

China, Korea, and Japan were influenced by Confucianism and Buddhism for many centuries. Confucius (5 taught a way of life rather than a formal religion. Buddha — Siddhartha Gautama — (563 — 483 B.C.) was born in India and centuries later Buddhism became popular in China, Korea, and Japan.

Confucianism offered the people no gods, ordained no clergy, built no churches, and set down no creed, but the heaven was considered to come as a result of the immortal goodness. Confucius stressed that the children obey their parents, wives obey their husbands, young obey elders, women obey men, inferiors obey superiors, and people obey their laws. This ideology became the blueprint of ethics for the Confucianism countries (China, Korea, and Japan). Communist China discourages this relationship in society, but this deep-rooted tradition can not be easily removed from society.

Confucianism also offered disciplinary guides as people's ethics, such as: ascribed obligation, contractual obligation, loyalty to one's superior and authority, sympathy, modesty, patience to others, and respect for elders.

Buddhism is based on Four Noble Truths: 1. Life is full of sorrow; 2. Sorrow is due to desire; 3. Only when desire is eliminated can sorrow end; and 4. One can reach a state of peace — Nirvana — by controlling one's cravings and by leading a life of self-sacrifice and high moral purpose. Buddhism modified the nature-worship animism: Taoism in China, Shamanism in Korea, and Shintoism in Japan. Christianity in Taiwan (Republic of China), Korea, and Japan is very popular as well as the Western way of life.

Young generations today tend to rebel against the old generations' ways of living in all of these countries.

Education

Children in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan go to school 6 days a week. They attend classes from 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. on week days and 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. on Saturdays. Teachers are absolutely respected by students and

parents. There are no disciplinary problems because of students' self-disciplinary attitudes. School starts in April and ends in March in these countries.

In school and society, a good behavior by a child reflects upon the goodness of his family, but a bad behavior shames the family. Disgracing the family is the greatest disappointment to a child. There are very few delinquent youngsters among Confucius-influenced-Asian Americans in the United States because of this social control.

In Taiwan and Japan, the compulsory education is 9 years; 6 years in elementary school, and 3 years in junior high school. In Korea, the compulsory education is only 6 years in elementary school, but the Korean government is planning to extend it 3 additional years, so that 9 years will be the new educational requirement.

Years of Schooling

(Kindergarten excluded)	Elementary	Junior	Senior	College
Mainland China	6	3	3	3
Taiwan	6	3	3	4
Korea	6	3	3	4
Japan	6	3	3	4

Marriage

The traditional marriage in China, Korea and Japan was arranged by parents. When the first son married, his family usually lived with his parents till they died. After the death of parents, the first son had the authority over his sisters and brothers.

The wife of the first son always had difficulty in many ways coping with the in-laws. Traditionally divorce was not acceptable in society. The male-dominated society put down the woman's position. Widows, particularly those with children, were usually discouraged from remarrying for the sake of the children. However, widowers were usually encouraged to remarry for the sake of housekeeping. Young generations are not following old traditions today. They have become more liberal.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Words

English	Chinese	Korean	Japanese
father	Ba	A Buji	Otōsan
mother	MA	A Muni	Okāsan
grandfather	Tsu Fu	Hala Boji	Ojīsan
grandmother	Tsu Mu	Hal Muni	Obāsan
older brother	Gu Gu	Hyung Nim	Onīsan
younger brother	Dee Dee	Nam Dong Saeng	Otōto
older sister	Gie Gie	Nu Na	Onēsan
Younger sister	Mae Mae	Yeo Dong Saeng	Imōto
baby	Bao Bao	A Gi	Aka-chan
good morning	Tsue-an	Anyung ha se yo	Ohayō gozaimasu
good afternoon	Woo-an	"	Konnichiwa
good evening	Won-an	"	Konbanwa
good-bye	Tsai-chan	Anyung hi ga se yo	Sayōnara
Thank you	Hsieh hsieh ni	Gamsa Hamida	Arigatō
You're welcome	Bu Ku Chi	Chon man ye yo	Dōitashimashite
I love you!	Wou ai ni!	Nanun dangahuinul salang hannida	Anata o aishiteimasu!
I	Wou	Na	Watashi
you	Ni	Dang Sin	Anata
she	Tah	Geu yo ja	Kanojo
he	Tah	Geu hamja	Kare
we	Wou men	Woo li	Watshi-tachi
you (plural)	Ni men	Dang Sin Dul	Anata-tachi
they	Tah men	Geu Dul	Kare-tachi
man	Nan Jen	Namji	Otoko
woman	Nu Jen	Yeuja	Onna
How are you?	Ni Haw Ma?	Anyung ha se yo?	Ikaga desuka?
How much?	Tua shao chien?	Ulma imnika?	Ikura?
Where?	Na li?	Uh di?	Doko?
What?	Shin mou?	Mu ut?	Nani?

English	Chinese	Korean	Japanese
Why?	Wei shih mou?	Whoi?	Doshite?
Who?	Shui?	Nu gu?	Dare?
yes	Shih-dah	Yeh	Hai
no	Bushih	Aniyo	Iie

Numbers

English	Chinese	Koreans	Japanese
one	i	hana	ichi
two	erh	duhl	ni
three	san	sett	san
four	suh	net	shi
five	wu	dasot	go
six	liu	yosot	roku
seven	chi	ilgop	shichi
eight	ba	yodulp	hachi
nine	chuh	ahop	ku
ten	shih	yol	juu
eleven	shih-i	yol-hana	juu-ichi
twenty one	erh-shih-i	su-mul-hana	ni-juu-ichi

Sounds

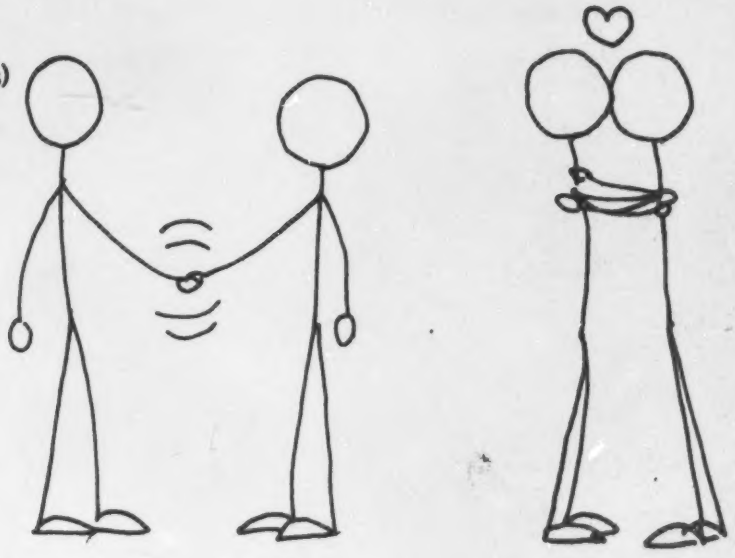
tic-tock (clock)	tic-tah-tic-tah	tuhk tahk	chikka takku
knock-knock (knock)	tuk-tuk	tuk-tuk	ton-ton
clap-clap (clap)	pai-pai	jak-jak-	pachi-pachi
wham (slam)	pong	kwang	pisha
bang-bang (gun)	ban-ban	tang-tang	ban-ban
ring-ring (phone)	ling-ling-	chi-ri-ring	chirin-chirin
ha-ha (laugh)	ha-ha	ha-ha	a-ha-ha
hee-hee (giggle)	shi-shi-	shi-shi-dak	kusu-kusu
pss-pss (chat)	zih-zih-zah-zah	duk-duk	becha-becha
cock-a-doodle-do (rooster)	ku-kuo-kuoo	kokodek	kokekokko
moo (cow)	mō mō	meh	mō mō

English	Chinese	Korean	Japanese
meow (cat)	meyao	yaw	nyāo
Bow-wow, or arf-arf (dog)	wong-wong	wal-wal	wan-wan
oink-oink (pig)	kueh-kueh	kuhl-kuhl	buu-buu
honk-honk (blowing horn)	bi-bi	pung-pung	pi-pi

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION

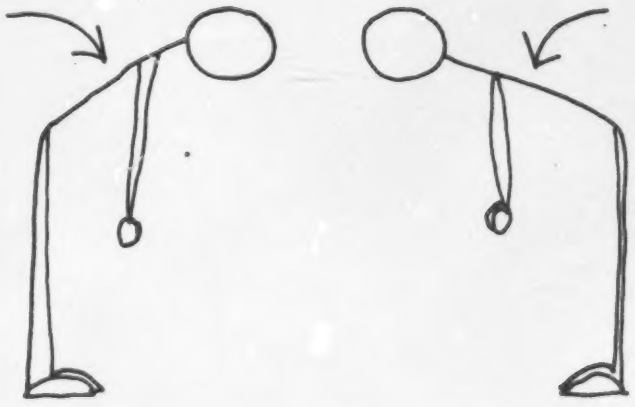
Greeting

Americans (shake hands or kiss)



Koreans and Japanese (bow)

Chinese:
Men—folded hands move upwards.
Women—place folded hands down and bend.



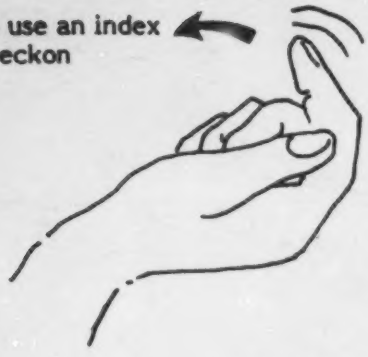
Praising Children

Koreans, Japanese and Chinese (put a hand on the head and rub slightly)

Americans (pat on the back or head)

Come Here!

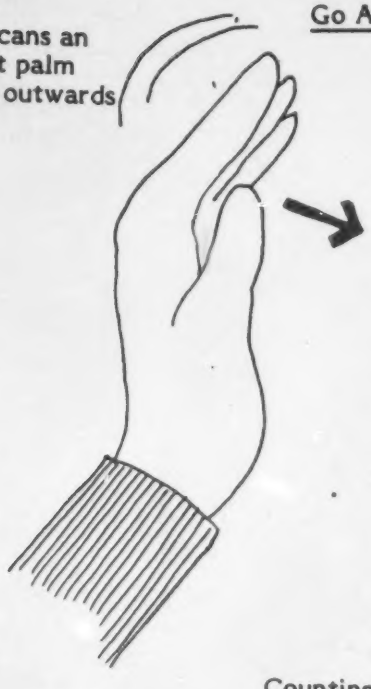
Americans use an index finger to beckon



Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese face down a palm and move fingers inwards

Go Away!

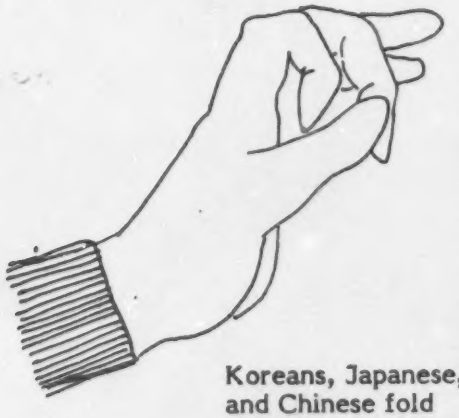
Americans an upright palm moves outwards



Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese face down a palm and fingers move outwards

Counting

Americans use index finger to count other fingers



Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese fold one finger at a time

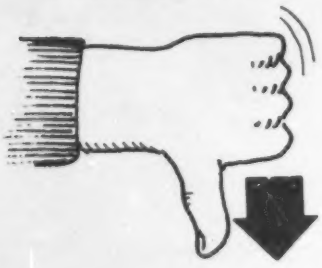
Getting Attention

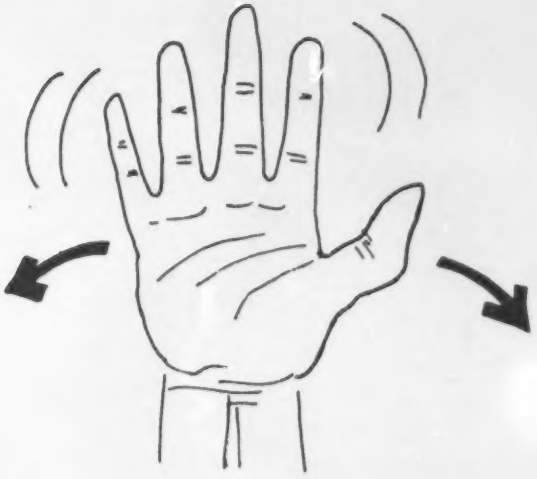
Americans snap fingers

Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese clap hands

Very Bad!

Americans move a thumb downwards



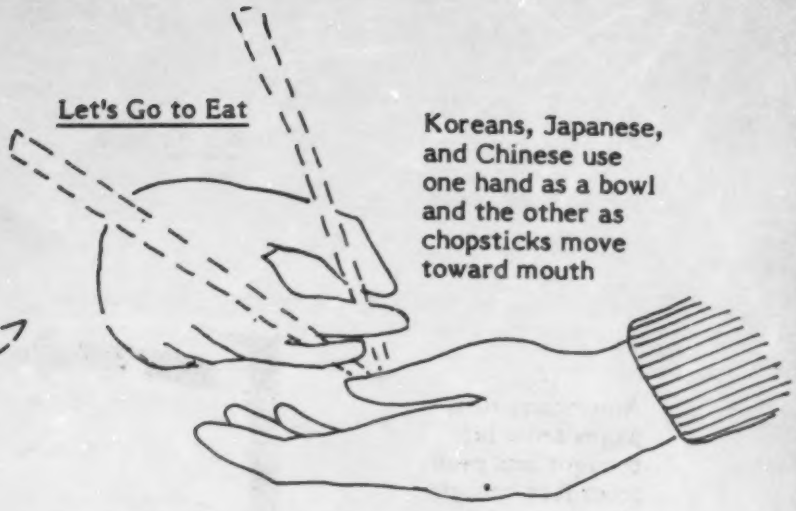


Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese move one hand rapidly

Let's Go to Eat

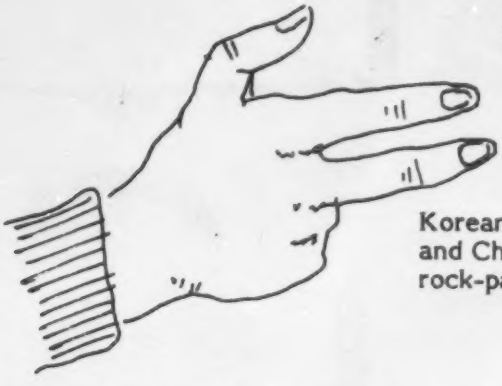
Americans move a hand which looks like holding a spoon towards mouth

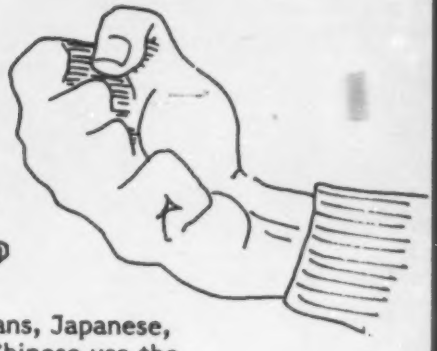
Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese use one hand as a bowl and the other as chopsticks move toward mouth



Who Will Be It

Americans flip coin





Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese use the rock-paper-scissors game

I Don't Know or I Am Not Sure

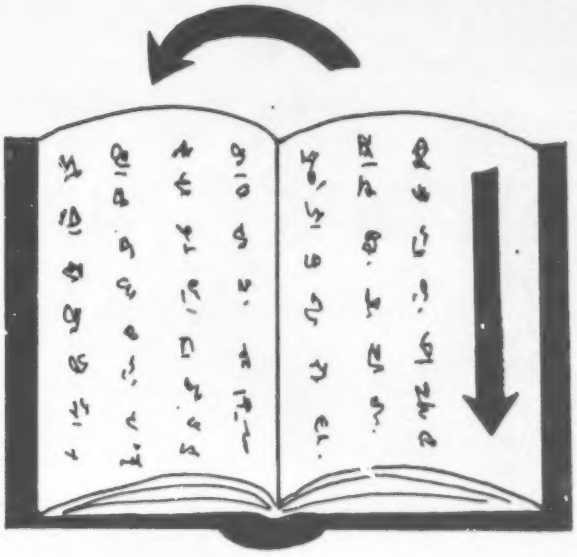
Americans shrug their shoulders

Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese shake head slightly

Read a Book

Americans turn pages from left to right and read from left to right

Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese turn pages from right to left and read from top to bottom



MUSIC OF CHINA, KOREA, AND JAPAN

The music of China can be traced back centuries before the Great Wall of China was built. The music of Korea and Japan are relatively new. It appeared as an offspring of Chinese music.

The music of China, Korea, and Japan is based on the pentatonic scale that has only five tones. The black keys of the piano produce a pentatonic tune. Very little harmony and single melodic lines are used. There are four different types of traditional music: sacred (for religious ceremonies), instrumental, theater, and folk music.

The traditional instruments were originally developed in China. Korea and Japan imported these instruments from China. The shape of each instrument has been changed and developed by the ingenuity of Japanese and Koreans.

Today, many young Asians are unwilling to spend time to learn the music of their heritage. The present music of the East has been influenced by Western classical and popular music.

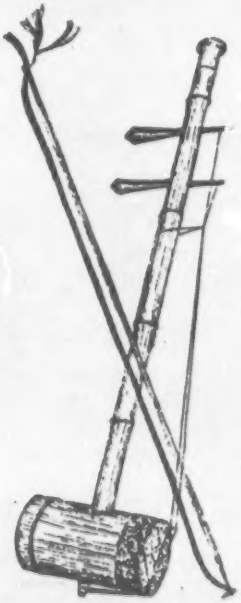
The traditional and authentic music was passed "by ear" from one generation to the next. Since this music was not written in notes, masters of music required exactness in performance.

CHINA

Pan ku

San hsien

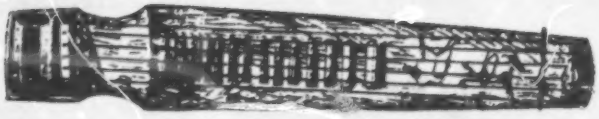
Yueh ch'in



Hu ch'in

KOREA

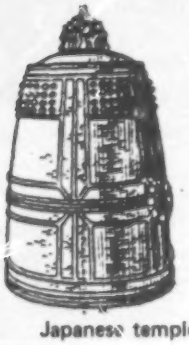
Kayakeum



Komungo

Changko

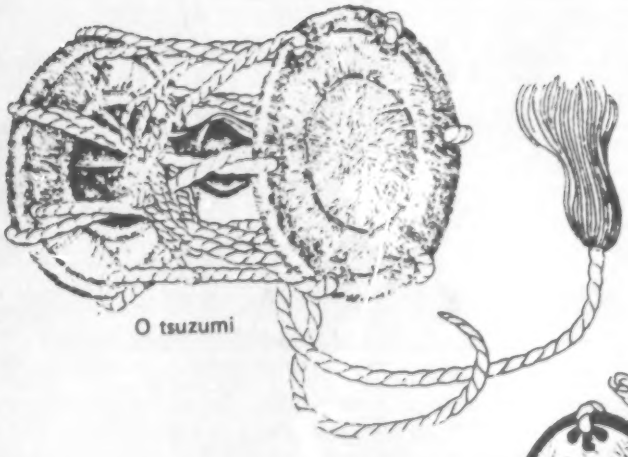
JAPAN



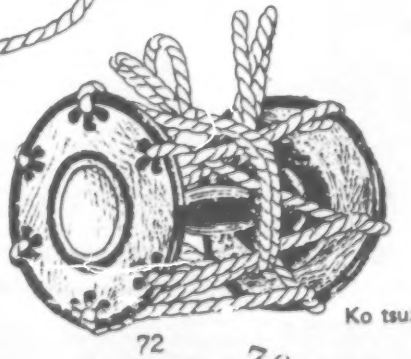
Japanese temple bell

Koto

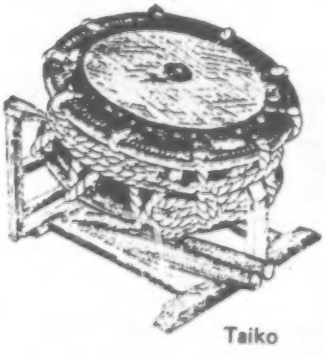
Shamisen



O tsuzumi



Ko tsuzumi



Taiko

LITERATURE OF CHINA, KOREA, AND JAPAN

Chinese Literature

Many famous Chinese poems have been translated into English. The traditional Chinese poetry contains two types of lines: Five-word-(Chinese characters) poem and seven-word-poem.

Woman: A clever man builds a city,
A clever woman lays one low;
With all her qualifications, that clever woman
Is but an ill-omened bird.
A woman with a long tongue
Is a flight of steps leading to calamity;
For disorder does not come from heaven.
But is brought about by women.
Among those who cannot be trained or taught
Are women and eunuchs. (Anonymous: 500 B.C.) Translated by H.A. Giles

Woman: How sad it is to be a woman!
Nothing on earth is held so cheap.
Boys stand leaning at the door
Like Gods fallen out of Heaven.
Their hearts brave the Four Oceans,
The wind and dust of a thousand miles.
No one is glad when a girl is born:
By her the family sets no store.
When she grows up, she hides in her room
Afraid to look a man in the face.
No one cries when she leaves her home . . .
Sudden as clouds when the rain stops.
She bows her head and composes her face,
Her teeth are pressed on her red lips:
She bows and kneels countless times.
She must humble herself even to the servants.
His love is distant as the stars in Heaven,
Yet the sunflower bends toward the sun.
Their hearts more sundered than water and fire. . .
A hundred evils are heaped upon her. (FU Hsuan: around 287 A. D.) Translated by Arthur Waley)

Clear Evening after Rain:
Tu Fu (712-770)
Translated by
Kenneth Rexroth

The sun sinks toward the horizon.
The Light clouds are blown away.
A rainbow shines on the river.
The light raindrops spatter on the rocks.
Cranes and herons soar in the sky.
Fat bears feed along the banks.
I wait here for the west wind
And enjoy the crescent moon
Shining through misty bamboos.

Sound Wind: The days grow long, the mountains
Beautiful. The south wind blows
Over blossoming meadows.
Newly arrived swallows dart
Over the steaming marshes.
Ducks in pairs drowse on the warm sand. (Tu Fu)

On the Birth of His Son:
(Su Tung-p'o: 1036-1101)
Translated by
Arthur Waley

Families, when a child is born
Want it to be intelligent.
I, through intelligence,
Have wrecked my whole life,
Only hope the baby will prove
Ignorant and stupid.
Then he will crown a tranquil life
By becoming a Cabinet Minister.

Some Chinese folklore and fairy tales are translated and edited in English:

BIRCH, CYRIL. Chinese Myths and Fantasies, ill. by Joan Kiddell-Monroe. Walck, 1961. Ghosts and magicians and plain folk, too, are characters in this absorbing collection of tales. Age — 11 up

BISHOP, CLAIR. The Five Chinese Brothers, ill. by Kuirt Wiese. Coward, 1938. This Chinese version of five brothers, each with a magical gift, has been a favorite ever since it appeared. Age — 5-10

CARPENTER, FRANCES. Tales of a Chinese Grandmother, ill. by Malthe Hasseliris. Doubleday, 1937. The "Grandmother" series for different racial groups is a reliable source, with many good stories.
Age — 9-12

MERRILL, JEAN. The Superlative Horse, ill. by Ronni Solbert. W. R. Scott, 1961. An unassuming stable lad becomes head groom in the royal stables when he selects the perfect horse, Based on a Taoist legend and illustrated in ancient Chinese style. Age — 9-11

MOSEL, ARLENE, ed. Tikki Tikki Tembo, ill. by Blair Lent, Holt, 1968. An amusing picture book to read aloud, since the crux of the story is the long, long name (for which the title is an abbreviation). The illustration have an appropriately Oriental beauty. Age — 5-7

RITCHIE, ALICE. The Treasure of Li-Po, ill. by T. Ritchie, Harcourt, 1949. These six original fairy tales are told with the sincerity and dignity of the folk tales which they resemble. Age — 10-14

YOLEN, JANE H. The Emperor and the Kite, ill. by Ed Young. World, 1967. A tale of ancient China about Djeow Seow, who was so tiny her father the Emperior never noticed her until she saved his life.
Age — 5-8

Japanese Literature

Tanka was the most popular form of Japanese poetry for a thousand years until the development of Haiku in the 16th century. The tanka is a poem of thirty-one syllables arranged in five lines (5-7-5-7-7). Through the strict limits of its form, the expression of one's mood, event, image, and idea is intensified.

Yamabe no Akahito (around 700 A. D.)

The mists rise over
The still pools at Asaka
Memory does not
Pass away so easily

Translated by Kenneth Rexroth

Asuka gawa
Kawa yodo sarazu
Tatsu kiri no
Omoi sugu beki
Koi ni aranaku ni

Hitomaro (680 A. D. — 710 A. D.)

In the empty mountains
The leaves of the bamboo grass
Rustle in the wind.
I think of a girl
Who is not here.

Yakamochi (718 A. D. — 785 A. D.)

When I see the first
New Moon, faint in the twilight,
I think of the moth eyebrows
Of a girl I saw only once.

Lady Horikawa (around 12th century)

Will he always love me?
I cannot read his heart.
This morning my thoughts
Are as disordered
As my black hair.

Haiku is composed of three lines made up of seventeen syllables (5-7-5). Although the haiku may look like a shortened tanka, it has a complete form and rules. A traditional haiku always specifies a season of the year by using a word of natural phenomena or seasonal events.

Translated by Harold Henderson

Clouds: Clouds come from time to time . .
and bring to men a chance to rest
from looking at the moon. (Matsuo Basho: 1644-1694)

Spring Breeze: These morning airs. . .
one can see them stirring
caterpillar hairs (Taniguchi Buson: 1715-1783)

Conscience: Somehow it seems wrong:
to take one's noonday nap and hear
a rice-planting song (Issa: 1762-1826)

Some Japanese fairy tales and folk tales are translated in English.

Kappa's Tug-of-War: (Dorothy Baruch) Retelling of an old legend of a little water-imp who steals what he wants, and is at last outwitted by Farmer Shiba.

Crane's Magic Gift: A Fairy Gale about an elderly couple who rescured a crane a crane trapped on a snow covered mountain.

Three Strong Women: (Claus Stamm) A Tall Tale about a sturdy girl, her mother, and her grandmother who train a cocky young wrestler to new heights of strength for a court performance.

Japanese Tales and Legends: (Mcalpine and Helen William) A choice selection from the folklore, legends, and epic tales of Japan.

The Dancing Kettle and Other Japanese Folk Tales: (Yoshiko Uchida) Fourteen Japanese Folk Tales.

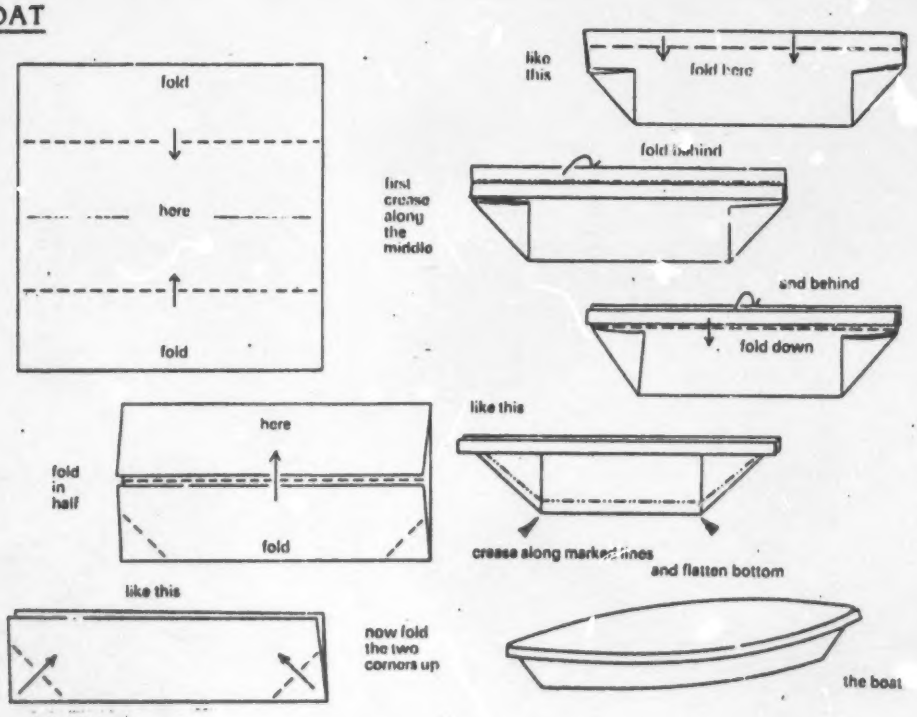
ART AND PERFORMING ARTS

Origami: Japanese paperfolding

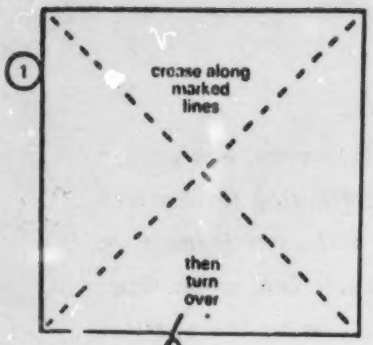
While a form of paper, papyrus, was used in Egypt, Greece, and Roman Empire, Chinese invented a similar form of today's paper during the Eastern Han dynasty (25 — 200 A. D.). Origami started with zen (aspect of Buddhism) in Japan at the end of the 12th century. Zen emphasized discipline of the self and applied as much to the artist as to the warriors (samurais).

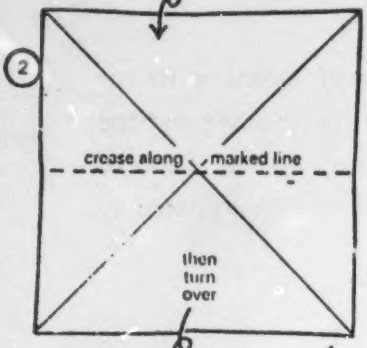
Paper folding has a role in the ceremonial etiquette of Japanese life for centuries. Origami teaches geometric figures such as the triangle and the square. It also requires precision and is impossible to skip a step. You can not make the figure unless you fold the paper flat with much care, step by step, along the correct folding lines.

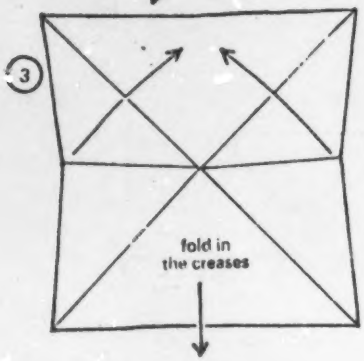
BOAT



PLAYBALL







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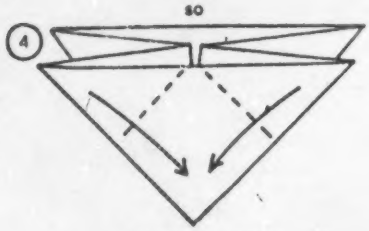
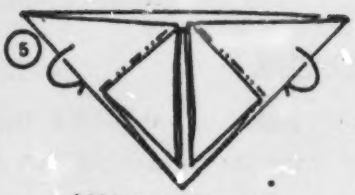
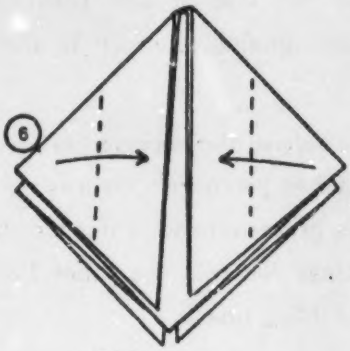


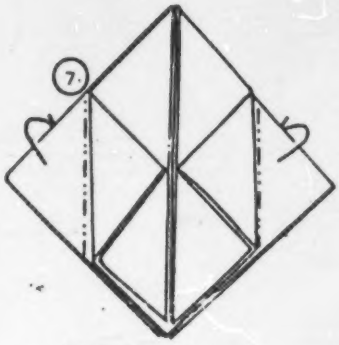
fold the two corners to the bottom



fold the two corners behind



fold the two flaps to the centre



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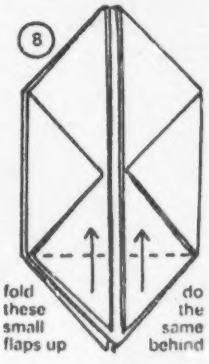

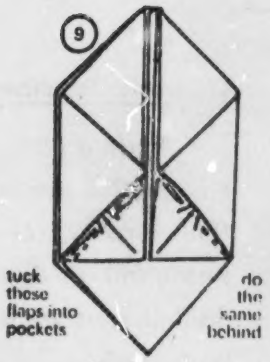

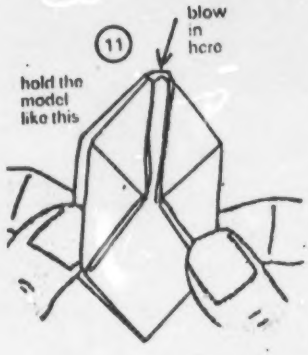

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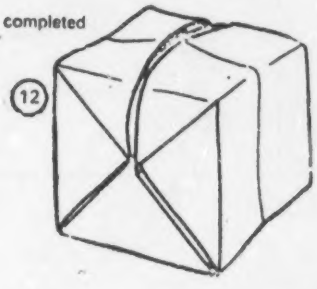
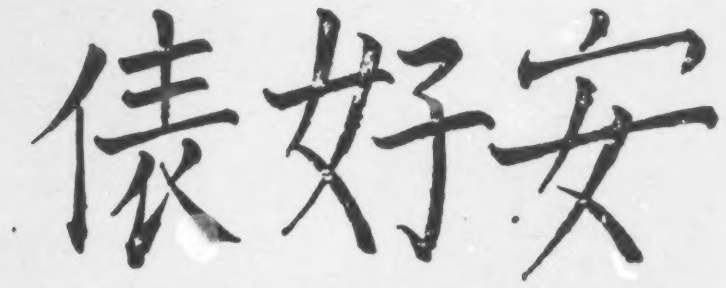


CALLIGRAPHY: The Art of Handwriting



An example of Chinese calligraphy—the art of handwriting.